

## India Orders Army To Halt Spread of Hindu-Sikh Attacks

By Sanjoy Hazarika  
New York Times Service

**NEW DELHI** — The Indian Army was called out Wednesday to halt reprisals by Hindus against Sikhs in the state of Haryana after Sikh terrorists there killed at least 72 persons in attacks on Hindu bus passengers, Indian officials said.

The killings in the northern state stunned the nation.

At least six persons, including five Sikhs, were said to have been killed in retaliatory violence across northern India. The death toll could be higher because the violence was reported to have been widespread.

Dozens of persons were wounded and many stores were burned.

An Indian official said New Delhi had offered to send additional troops to Haryana to help it contain the trouble.

Protesters attacked buses and blocked rail and road traffic in Haryana and its neighboring states of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, defying political leaders who called for peace.

Shops, markets and schools in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh closed to protest the bus ambushes, the worst attacks since separatists launched a campaign for a Sikh homeland five years ago.

Army troops marched through the town of Yamunanagar and in five other areas after Hindu mobs attacked Sikhs and their stores, a state official said.

A curfew was imposed in Rishikesh, a popular pilgrimage center in the state of Uttar Pradesh, where mobs swept through the town's narrow streets attacking Sikhs and looting and torching their stores. Two persons, including a Sikh, were killed there, news agencies reported.

The anger apparently was triggered after it was learned that 38 Hindus who were killed in the first outbreak of killings on Monday night were on a pilgrimage to Rishikesh.

The Haryana state official said a curfew was ordered in Sikhs and that police fired tear gas at rioters in Hissar when they tried to set fire to a Sikh temple.

Hissar is near the site where 34 bus passengers were killed Tuesday night by Sikh extremists. At least nine survivors of the attack were listed in critical condition.

Angry crowds in Haryana, meanwhile, burned offices of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and beat Sikh truck drivers and bus drivers. The attacks on buses prompted the Himachal Pradesh government to cancel all bus service to neighboring states.

Several markets closed Wednesday in New Delhi as traders and

business owners feared an outbreak of violence.

The Hindu revivalist party, Bharatiya Janata, or National People's Party, called for a protest strike Thursday in Delhi.

About 1,500 party members defied a ban on demonstrations and clashed with police outside the house of Interior Minister Buta Singh, who is in charge of security. At least three persons, including a policeman, were injured.

Mr. Singh, the country's top law enforcement official, is a Sikh.

Meanwhile, Mr. Gandhi met with leaders of the opposition Wednesday evening to discuss the situation in northern India and ways to deal with it.

Police said members of the same group of Sikh terrorists were involved in both killings, the most brutal since extremism in the Punjab began to grow in the early 1980s.

"The terrorists have the advantage of surprise and time," an official said. He said that the "hard-



Police in Fatehabad, India, watched as a Sikh shop burned on Wednesday after it was set ablaze by Hindus.

## North Concedes A 'Misjudgment,' Denies Personal Financial Gain

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North conceded Wednesday that he had made the "grossest misjudgment" of his life last fall when he backdated letters to cover up his acceptance of a home security system as a gift.

But he insisted, in his second day of congressional testimony, that "I never took a penny that didn't belong to me" during his actions in the Iran-contra affair.

Congress has already been told that the security system was apparently paid for out of proceeds from the secret U.S. sale of weapons to Iran.

A key question is whether the diversion violated a congressional ban on aid to the Contras.

Colonel North also said that Israel might have suggested funneling Iran arms sales profits to the Nicaraguan rebels and that Mr. Casey had approved of the scheme.

Mr. Casey, who died in May, had

Oliver L. North clearly showed he does not intend to become a scapegoat. Page 6.

Breaking the long silence, the colonel seemed to be starting in his own movie. Page 6.

Colonel North, a former National Security Council aide, said that at the insistence of the CIA director, William J. Casey, he took along "the means to take my own life" when he made a secret trip to Iran last year to seek the release of American hostages in Lebanon.

"I did not tell my wife and children that," the 43-year-old marine officer, appearing in uniform, testified during televised hearings. "And they may be hearing it today for the first time."

Despite his confession of error on the security system, Colonel North said that he and his family were targets of possible assassination by the international terrorist Abu Nidal and that the U.S. government was unwilling to provide any protection.

Thus, he said, he needed a security system and was relieved when Richard V. Secord offered to arrange for one. Mr. Secord is a retired Air Force major general who was a key operative in the Iran-contra affair and who controlled Swiss bank accounts believed to contain proceeds from the sale of U.S. arms.

Congress is investigating how profits from arms sales to Iran were diverted to the Nicaraguan rebels.

insisted to Congress that the CIA never had anything to do with the affair.

But Colonel North insisted in his testimony on Wednesday that both his immediate superior, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, who was the president's national security adviser, and Mr. Casey knew and approved of the diversion of profits to finance the Contras after Congress had refused to grant the rebels aid. Admiral Poindexter has resigned his post and is expected to be questioned later by Congress.

Colonel North told the Senate and House investigating committees that it was a "neat idea" to divert proceeds from the Iran arms sales to the Nicaraguan rebels, and he stoutly defended selling arms to Iran in exchange for three American hostages in the Middle East.

He said he would have made sure that proceeds from the arms sales were deposited with the U.S. Treasury if he had received orders to that effect.

Colonel North also denied that President Ronald Reagan had told him it was "important that I not know" about the diversion of profits to the Contras.

"I don't recall the conversation that way," Colonel North told John W. Nields Jr., counsel to the House members. Mr. Nields was asking about a phone call on Nov. 25 from Mr. Reagan to Colonel North, who had just been dismissed from the National Security Council staff after the affair broke into the news.

Mr. Reagan did not answer reporters' questions about the day's testimony as he arrived in Connecticut for a speech.

As Colonel North fielded questions, key members of Congress said they believed the thrust of his testimony on Tuesday — that he always acted on orders from super-

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## South Korea Releases 357 Political Prisoners

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

**SEOUL** — The South Korean government on Wednesday released what it said was the majority of political prisoners detained since President Chun Doo Hwan came to power in 1980. But the opposition said more people must be freed.

The release of 357 prisoners from jails throughout the nation was the first important step toward fulfilling Mr. Chun's promise of amnesty for most political prisoners.

Although opposition leaders were disappointed, the releases were seen as a government that would only three months ago to defer dialogue with its critics until after the 1988 Summer Olympics.

Among those released were students involved in the occupation of the U.S. Information Service building in Seoul in 1985 and the Reverend Moon Il Hwan, a Presbyterian minister and leading dissident.

Government officials said that Mr. Chun also would restore civil rights to 2,300 former political prisoners and other figures, including Kim Dae Jung, an opposition leader, on Thursday.

In addition, the education minister announced that students who had been expelled from universities for political reasons would be allowed to return after summer vacation.

Mr. Kim, who was sentenced to death shortly after Mr. Chun came to power, would now be free to make speeches and take part in politics. Although Mr. Kim's sentence was revoked in 1981, he has lived in jail, in exile in the United States or under house arrest for most of the decade.

He said Wednesday night that he welcomed the release of prisoners but added that "it is not enough."

"There are many non-Communist prisoners still remaining in the prison," he said.

He said he would consider the restoration of his political rights "a good present from the people," not an act of good will by the government.

"I am not so much impressed by this, because I have been so long oppressed by the government without just cause," he said. "It is late in coming."

Yet opposition figures acknowledged that they had been surprised by the pace of change since street demonstrations, which began June 10, gained momentum and eventually forced the government to promise direct presidential elections and increased freedoms.

"There is a tremendous wind

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John M. Poindexter

## Focus on Poindexter

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North's testimony Tuesday made clear that one of the most important questions in the Iran-contra affair — whether the president knew about the diversion of Iranian arms sales profits to the Nicaraguan rebels — cannot be fully answered until a congressional appearance next week by Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter.

Colonel North said that he assumed he had President Ronald Reagan's permission to funnel the profits of the arms sales to the Contras, and that he had sent about five memos to Admiral Poindexter, the former national security adviser, seeking Mr. Reagan's approval for the diversion.

While Colonel North said none of the memos was returned with the president's signature or initials, "I thought that I had received authority from the president" through Admiral Poindexter, Colonel North said he later shredded copies of the documents.

It is now left for Admiral Poindexter to say whether he received the memos and whether they or their contents were ever shared with the president. It is possible the admiral may even have one of the memos that has not turned up elsewhere.

The president has denied any knowledge of the diversion scheme, and the White House says it has been unable to find memos on the subject.



Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and his attorney, Brendan V. Sullivan Jr., at the hearing Wednesday.

## In Congress, New Fears On Gulf Plan

By Helen Dewar  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Representative Les Aspin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, says that major discrepancies have become apparent between U.S. and Kuwaiti interpretations of the plan to escort Kuwaiti oil tankers through the Gulf.

He said Tuesday that more American forces than previously envisioned might be needed because the tankers could be making more frequent trips through the Gulf.

Mr. Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat, said the differences emerged in a meeting Saturday between Kuwaiti officials and a delegation of House Armed Services Committee members who traveled to the Gulf over the Independence Day recess.

At a news conference reporting on the trip, Mr. Aspin said it was not clear whether the U.S. or Kuwaiti interpretation would prevail. But he predicted that the discrepancy could lead to substantial delays in the escort plan if Kuwait prevails. The escort missions are due to start July 16.

"If the Kuwaitis are right and we accept their plan and we have to go back to the drawing boards, the chances of this escort operation taking place anytime soon are pretty near nil," he said.

In explanations to Congress, Mr. Aspin said, U.S. officials had outlined a plan under which 11 Kuwaiti tankers would have U.S. Navy escorts through the Gulf as they make round-trip voyages to their final destinations, such as European ports.

But, he said, the Kuwaitis said their plan called for a shuttle operation in which the 11 escorted tank-

wait officials and a delegation of House Armed Services Committee members who traveled to the Gulf over the Independence Day recess.

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## U.S. Grounds Marcos

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — The Reagan administration has warned Ferdinand E. Marcos, the former Philippine president, against engaging in an apparent plot to overthrow the government of President Corason C. Aquino and barred him from leaving Hawaii, U.S. officials said Wednesday, confirming an article in The Washington Post.

The warning was delivered to Mr. Marcos at his home in Honolulu this week by Abraham D. Sofaer, the State Department's legal adviser, and was based on tapes of a conversation that Mr. Marcos had with an arms dealer, a U.S. official said.

Mr. Sofaer also delivered a mes-

sage from President Ronald Reagan. Its contents were not divulged.

Charles E. Radman, the State Department spokesman, said: "The United States is seriously concerned about indications that Mr. Marcos appeared to be seeking to destabilize the Aquino government and was contemplating a return to the Philippines without the express permission of the Philippine government."

Mr. Marcos, who lives in Honolulu, not only was barred from going home but also from leaving the area or going elsewhere in the United States, a U.S. official said.

Mr. Sofaer met with Mr. Marcos on Monday and Tuesday.

## For West Germans, the Future Is in Plastic

By Ferdinand Proczman  
International Herald Tribune

**FRANKFURT** — At 9:30 on a warm summer evening, the Charlott restaurant next to Frankfurt's restored Alte Oper opera house is nearly empty. Only a handful of immaculately tanned people sit at a table in the corner, dining on Norwegian salmon in basil sauce and sipping a cool, crisp Riesling.

Their casual dress is the work of Italian designers. They speak in the low, intense murmurs and jargon-filled patois of the city's young professional elite. Beside one plate, a red-leather, Etienne Aigner wallet is conspicuously placed.

When the bill comes, the waiter flips open, revealing the upper halves of a dozen brightly colored credit cards. A finger runs pensively over the ranks before selecting — don't leave home without it — an American Express card, which the waiter accepts as if it were a dead bug.

Among Frankfurt's *Schickleria*, or smart set, credit cards are in. But for most West Germans they are still very much out. Now marketing experts say that a dispute between the West German banks, which currently have a stranglehold on the credit card business, and retail-

ers, restaurateurs and hoteliers, who will bring out their own card by the end of the year, could make plastic the wave of the future.

If it happens, it will be a monumental change in the way West Germans spend their marks. Germany, in fact, is one of the last bastions of the pay-now mentality

A mere 1 percent of West German sales were paid by credit card in 1986, according to the Federal Statistics Office. But the stakes are high. West Germans spent 10 billion Deutsche marks (\$5.4 billion) on consumer purchases last year, according to the Bundesbank, the country's central bank. They also

stashed 135 billion DM into financial assets.

The card dispute is ironic since even businesses under the same entrepreneurial roof are divided on the issue. Next door to Charlott, under the same ownership, is the mecca of Frankfurt's yuppies, the Opern Cafe. For coffee or drinks, if you can get served, payment is strictly by cash. And even though Charlott accepts most major cards, it does not advertise the fact.

"If we had the credit-card signs in the window, we'd never see so much as another 10-mark note again," one waiter explained. "These days it's all cards."

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## France's Visa Measure Cuts Summer Tourism

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — France's decision to demand entry visas for most countries has created widespread disruption in the Nordic nations and Austria, and appears to be driving many people elsewhere for their vacations, according to travel agents and officials.

This is the first summer that the requirement has been in effect. It was originally imposed in September as an anti-terrorism measure following a wave of bombings in Paris.

Following scenes of chaos at the consulates in Stockholm and Oslo recently, new staff members have been added to cut waiting. But demand has dropped, too, with many would-be visitors apparently deciding the hassle is not worth it. In the United States, however, demand for vacations in France is up over last year.

Rudolf Kadaka, chairman of the Austrian Travel Association, estimates that tourism from his country to France

dropped initially by up to 40 percent because of the visa requirement, which has been officially deplored by the Austrian government.

Mr. Kadaka said because of long lines at French consulates, many Austrian tourists opted to go to Italy or Spain instead. He said the consulates have added staff members to reduce waiting times. Nevertheless, he noted, visits to France are down at least 10 percent from last summer because of the French measure, which he called "ridiculous."

Sweden, Norway and Finland jointly appealed with Austria to be exempted from the requirement. The French government never said so publicly, but it appears it included them and the United States to avoid accusations of racial discrimination against countries suspected of harboring terrorists.

European Community countries were exempted because of treaty requirements guaranteeing freedom of movement, and

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## Klosk

### Waldheim Gets Bonn Invitation

**VIENNA** (Reuters) — President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany has invited President Kurt Waldheim of Austria to visit for a "neighborly meeting." Foreign Minister Alois Mock said Wednesday.

It is the first public invitation made by a Western head of state to Mr. Waldheim, who has been widely ostracized by the West for alleged participation in Nazi war crimes. Mr. Waldheim denies the allegations.



Issac Newton, after 300 years, continues to influence scientists. Page 7.

## GENERAL NEWS

■ Friends of Charles Glass, the journalist held in Beirut, rejected his videotaped assertion that he is a spy. Page 2.

■ West Germany's president discussed Matthias Rust with Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Page 2.

■ Turkey fights to maintain its delicate neutrality in the Gulf war. Page 2.

■ Robert Holmes & Court, the financier, has bought 7.4 percent of Texaco. Page 9.

■ Peru's new president said the country will resume payments to the World Bank. Page 9.



# U.S. Naval Activities in Gulf Leave Britain and France Uneasy

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

PARIS — France and Britain, who have considerable experience in the Gulf, are watching the Reagan administration's activities there with some anxiety while also offering Washington support for a United Nations Security Council resolution intended to put new pressure on Iran.

Both Britain and France maintain a naval presence in the Gulf region, although only the British Navy actually escorts civilian vessels through the waterway. A British frigate and a destroyer regularly accompany British-registered tankers and other merchant ships in the Gulf, while a second frigate and a supply vessel are posted outside the Strait of Hormuz in the Gulf of Oman.

British naval officers are known to converse routinely by radio with their Iranian counterparts to advise them of the convoys' movements. British and Iranian troops fought together in the early 1970s in suppressing a leftist insurgency in Oman, and several hundred British officers take part in Oman's military effort today.

At the Venice economic talks last month, Secretary of State George P. Shultz disclosed that this year alone

the British had conducted 104 escort missions in the Gulf — a figure that London had until then kept quiet in accord with its low-profile posture in the war zone. But British officials were not displeased that Mr. Shultz had countered the notion in America that the Western Europeans were doing nothing to guarantee their own oil supplies from the Gulf.

It has only been recently that the British have given some domestic publicity to their Gulf efforts, taking journalists and television teams aboard the 3,500-ton frigate Broadsword. But the thrust of the resulting reporting has been to stress Britain's savvy, nonprovocative approach to the Gulf.

Even before the outbreak of war between Iraq and Iran in 1980, the French Navy had pursued a far more cautious policy than Britain in the Gulf, in part because relatively few French-flagged tankers use the waterway. The policy became even more prudent after Iranian attacks on two French merchant ships last year.

The French do not escort civilian ships in the Gulf, and French military ships operating out of Djibouti normally remain to the east of the Strait of Hormuz, showing the flag only episodically in the Gulf itself. French merchant ships can expect assistance once

they get out of the Gulf under their own steam and into the Indian Ocean.

As France is one of Iraq's principal arms suppliers, French military planners have reportedly determined that a more assertive posture would involve confrontations with Iran, that could easily escalate and turn badly for the underdogged French side.

Experience in the Gulf has made the British and French skeptical about the merits of the Reagan administration's decision to reflag 11 Kuwaiti tankers and provide them with U.S. naval cover, although officials in both Paris and London have been careful not to challenge Washington openly on the issue.

"We think it is sensible to try and deter Iran, but there's a risk as well," said an adviser to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. "If Iran was feeling angry at Kuwait, a local antipathy could become an American involvement — a clash with Iran — whereas what we are doing is looking after our own ships."

An adviser to Prime Minister Jacques Chirac stressed that France had no intention of joining an "international force" for the defense of the Gulf. "We do not want to go beyond our measures of assistance," the French official said, "and we do not want to be dragged into a policy that is not our own."

Recalling the Reagan administration's pullout from Beirut in early 1984, after a devastating truck-bombing of the Marine garrison at the city's airport, the British and the French have been made uneasy by Mr. Reagan's sometimes strident anti-Soviet justifications for the reflagging of the Kuwaiti tankers.

Another senior French official termed "absurd" the Reagan administration's public rationalizations for its Gulf policy and said that Western and Soviet interests in the area — notably to prevent an Iranian victory in the war — were convergent.

The official said he believed that some administration officials were using Iran as a "pretext" to rope France and Britain into joining the United States in an anti-Soviet effort in the region.

"Iran has been very aggressive verbally, but very prudent in fact," the official said. "It is not going to close the Strait of Hormuz with Soviet missiles. These catastrophe scenarios are not going to happen."

Implicitly recognizing what a French official called "a community of interests" in the Gulf, both Paris and London support Washington's current effort to obtain a resolution in the Security Council that would demand a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq conflict.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Sudanese Gunmen Seize 4 Foreigners

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Sudanese gunmen claiming to be members of the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army abducted four American teachers and a British nurse from their homes in southern Sudan Tuesday, their office said Wednesday.

The Sudanese rebels have seized several groups of foreigners over the last four years. They have usually released them unconditionally within weeks.

Daniel Bitrus, executive director of the American Association of Christian Resource Organizations Serving Sudan identified the Americans as Steven Arthur Anderson, Katy Taylor and Mark Nikles and the Briton as Heather Sinclair.

### Soviets Landed Near Border, Iran Says

LONDON (Reuters) — Iran said Wednesday that a Soviet aircraft carrying 10 to 15 military personnel landed Tuesday at Zabol airport in eastern Iran near the Afghan border.

The Iranian press agency IRNA, received in London, said Iranian officials were investigating but gave no other details. Many Afghan refugees live in eastern Iran, where the Afghan rebel groups against the Soviet-aided government in Kabul have found local support.

### Romania Accused of Rights Violations

LONDON (AP) — Amnesty International accused Romania Tuesday of a "persistent pattern of human rights abuse," including torture, denial of fair trial and the jailing of dissidents who have tried to leave the country.

The London-based human rights organization said it had discovered evidence of dozens of political prisoners in Romania, but that it represented only a fraction of the probable total.

"Discovering the true figure has been impossible because of fear and an atmosphere of fear and suspicion in the country," the report said.

### New Zealand Party Shifts Nuclear Stance

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (AP) — The opposition National Party, in a shift of policy, said Wednesday it would ask Western allies to send nuclear-armed ships to New Zealand ports if it wins the general election Aug. 15. The party had previously said it would "accept warship visits" and would not demand that Western nations disclose whether visiting warships or planes carried nuclear arms.

Jim Bolger, the party leader, said in a television interview he would "expect" New Zealand's allies to honor the request. He noted that the majority of New Zealanders opposed visits by nuclear-armed ships, but said that if elected, the National Party would seek to return New Zealand to the ANZUS defense alliance with the United States and Australia. The United States suspended New Zealand from the pact last year for its anti-nuclear policies.

The Labor government of Prime Minister David Lange has passed legislation banning nuclear weapons from New Zealand, a law the conservative National Party has pledged to repeal if elected.

### Pinochet Replaces 7 in His Cabinet

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — President Augusto Pinochet has replaced Chile's minister of foreign affairs and economics as well as five others in his 16-member cabinet. It was one of the biggest shake-ups since he seized power almost 14 years ago.

General Pinochet on Tuesday appointed Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia to head the Foreign Ministry and brought Sergio Fernandez back to the cabinet as interior minister, the position he held from 1978 to 1982. Juan Carlos Delano, the minister of economics, was dropped from the cabinet, but Finance Minister Hernan Bitch remained in his post. Francisco Javier Canales, the secretary-general of the presidency, was to be named as an ambassador; his place was taken by Orlando Poblete, a former editor of La Nación, the official government newspaper.

### U.S. Senate Backs Import Restraints

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate voted Wednesday to empower the president to use import restraints to retaliate against foreign subsidies that create surpluses of an array of nonfarm commodities, such as cotton, lead and zinc.

The measure, sponsored by Senator Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, was approved, 71-28, as the Senate resumed work on its omnibus trade bill. It would make such subsidies by a foreign country an unfair trade practice under U.S. law and thus open the country's exports to potential restrictions in the American market.

On Tuesday night, the Senate rejected a move to moderate the trade bill's provisions that would narrow the president's leeway to reject import restrictions recommended by the International Trade Commission.

### For the Record

A general strike in Haiti was suspended Wednesday after eight days. At least 20 civilians and several soldiers have been killed. The strikers said they would continue to press for the resignation of the military-civilian government.

Passions have flared at protests indefinitely after a week of anti-government street demonstrations and an attack Tuesday night by gunmen on an independent radio station.

A bomb exploded in a Johannesburg hotel bar Wednesday, injuring four black men, the police said. The explosion wrecked the bar and blew a hole in the side of the building.

A U.S. Army truck carrying four noncombatant Patriot anti-aircraft missiles and into a ditch outside a depot southeast of Frankfurt on Wednesday. No one was hurt and the missiles were not damaged. (UPI)

As many as 200,000 Nicaraguans will be permitted to remain in the United States under a liberalized immigration policy, the Reagan administration announced Wednesday. (AP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Soviet Readers Decry Curbs on Travel

MOSCOW (AP) — Two letters to the weekly Moscow News published on Wednesday denounced bureaucratic obstacles that Soviet citizens face when they seek to travel outside the country, and called for an easing of travel restrictions.

One of the letters was from a Far Eastern specialist, Yelena Katsenkov, who said that when she sought to visit a foreign country, she was required to have recommendations from colleagues at work and officials of the local party. Prospective tourists who receive the recommendations must then go before a commission to answer questions on world events and on the country they want to visit. This is "to check their ideological maturity," the second letter commented.

They also have to fill out a form with personal details, or "where, when and why" they are born, Miss Katsenkov wrote. She said she has been upset at having to give the address of the cemetery where her father is buried.

France has virtually ended foreign exchange controls for vacationers. The amount tourists can carry abroad, both in francs and foreign currency, will be abolished immediately. The previous limit was 12,000 francs. But tourists still have to declare to the customs authorities if they have more than 50,000 francs (\$3,084). It is the first time they have been no controls for French travelers since 1968.

Thirty-one people were injured in Pamplona, one of them seriously, as they ran ahead of charging bulls through the streets of the Spanish town on the second day of the city's annual festival.

A Soviet airliner with 169 passengers touched down safely on its first flight, Tuesday, in the Georgian capital, Tbilisi, after the first landing gear failed, Tass reported Wednesday.

South America's airline, Santa, will start smoking on all long-haul flights. Flights of less than two hours beginning July 16, an official Santa said Tuesday.

## Friends of Glass Refute His Claim to Be a Spy

By Eleanor Randolph  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Friends of Charles Glass, the journalist whose captors in Beirut released a videotape this week in which he says he is a U.S. spy, deny that he ever worked for an intelligence organization or that he was on an espionage mission when he was captured June 17.

"That's obvious nonsense," said Ed Turner, executive vice president of Cable News Network. "He's too good a journalist to ever get involved in anything like that, and I would have thought the bad guys over there were more sophisticated than that by now."

U.S. officials also said publicly and privately that they believed the videotape of Mr. Glass, 36, a former ABC News correspondent, was the result of coercion and that his kidnappers used death threats or torture to make him read the statement.

Mr. Glass has never worked for the Central Intelligence Agency or any other branch of the U.S. government, White House and State Department officials said.

A poignant moment for U.S. television viewers occurred unexpectedly shortly after noon on Tuesday when Peter Jennings, an anchorman for ABC News, interrupted coverage of the Iran-contra hearings in Washington to show the videotape of Mr. Glass, his close friend and former colleague.

After the tape had aired, Mr. Jennings fought back tears and seemed to struggle for words. He switched quickly to ABC's reporter at the State Department for a live report. When Mr. Jennings returned to the screen he apologized for his "hesitation," explaining that, like most American viewers, he had just seen the tape for the first time.

As he began to read a statement from Roone Arledge, the president

of ABC News, Mr. Jennings regained his composure and said of Mr. Glass: "All of his friends who know him know that he doesn't even talk like that."

Other associates of Mr. Glass who had seen the tape noted that his accent seemed strained, the grammar he used was incorrect and the sound of pages being turned made it obvious that he was reading from a statement prepared by someone else.

Mr. Glass said, for example, "I collect information to" — not for — "the benefit of the CIA." He had returned to Beirut to gather information for a book on the Middle East, but in a statement he read he said he had returned "to get the last" — not latest — "information in this area."

"It certainly does not sound like him," said David Bundy, a Washington correspondent for the London Sunday Telegraph.

"I didn't think he looked as depressed" as news services had reported, said Mr. Bundy, who knows Mr. Glass from their years of covering the Middle East together, "but it was a completely artificial performance."

Fred Barnes, of The New Republic magazine, said, "Of course he's not" a CIA agent. "Look at his reporting. It certainly doesn't follow American policy, because if anything, he's pro-Arab and tilted away from Israel. There is simply no reason to believe Charles Glass is a CIA agent."

The allegation that Mr. Glass is a spy was "just Hezbollah's excuse for not releasing Glass," said a White House official, referring to a pro-Iranian Shiite Muslim fundamentalist group.

The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said that Mr. Glass "is not now and never has been an employee of the United States government."

## In Gulf Conflict, Turkey Fights to Remain Neutral

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

ANKARA — Despite hostile gestures from both sides in the Gulf war, Turkey is clinging to a delicate neutrality between Iran and Iraq, seeking to remain aloof from a conflict close to its borders, and fearful it might escalate.

The prospect of an increased U.S. naval presence in the Gulf, as planned by the Reagan administration, has prompted Turkish officials to underscore that neutrality by reiterating that Turkey will not permit the United States to support military operations in the Gulf from its bases in Turkey.

"Turkey will not give the authorization to any country to use those bases in a relation to this war," a senior official said. "We have made that absolutely clear to our NATO allies, to our neighbors, to the Arab world. Our stand in this is very clear: We are not in a position, or willing, to be drawn into it."

In recent weeks, Turkish pride has been challenged by both sides. Iraq attacked a Turkish freighter bearing fertilizer to Iran. Prime Minister Mr. Hussein Moussavi of Iran, in a snub to Turkey's secularism, refused during a visit to go to the tomb of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey who, in effect, abolished Islam as the state religion. The refusal to honor Ataturk provoked an outcry.

But while the authorities protested both moves, Western diplomats said, the government's inclination was to seek to minimize their effect.

"They will continue to swallow significant provocations to maintain their neutrality," a diplomat said.

The reasons for Turkey's caution are rooted in a history of mutual suspicion with Persian and Arab neighbors. In addition, Turkey is lodged between Asia and Europe, and is unable to afford friction with any of the nations that ring it.

More immediately, Turkey buys oil from both Iran and Iraq, and its

trade with them totals about \$4 billion a year, placing the two countries high on the list of Turkey's trading partners.

Iraq exports about a million barrels of oil a day through a pipeline running through Turkey, offering Turks oil and fees.

Ankara says it sells no arms to either side and does not permit Turkish routes to be used for arms shipments.

In military terms, too, Turkey has little interest in antagonizing either side in the Gulf war. Its armed forces, totaling 800,000, are the biggest in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization outside the United States and provide the alliance's easternmost shield against the Soviet Union. Yet the Turkish military has been unable to quell a Kurdish rebellion on its eastern area bordering on Iran and Iraq.

Kurdish separatists of differing ideological persuasions are fighting wars for autonomy or independence in Iran, Iraq and Turkey. Western diplomats say Iran is among the nations supporting Kurdish separatists in Turkey, providing Ankara with a threat of further destabilization.

Another complexity lies in Turkey's fear of Iran's Islamic revolution. Ankara suspects Tehran of seeking to foment Islamic fundamentalism among the Muslims who make up 99 percent of Turkey's 55 million people.

During the visit to Ankara by Mr. Moussavi last month, Turkish officials said, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal made clear that Ankara expected Tehran to respect its secular system in return for its neutrality in the Gulf war.

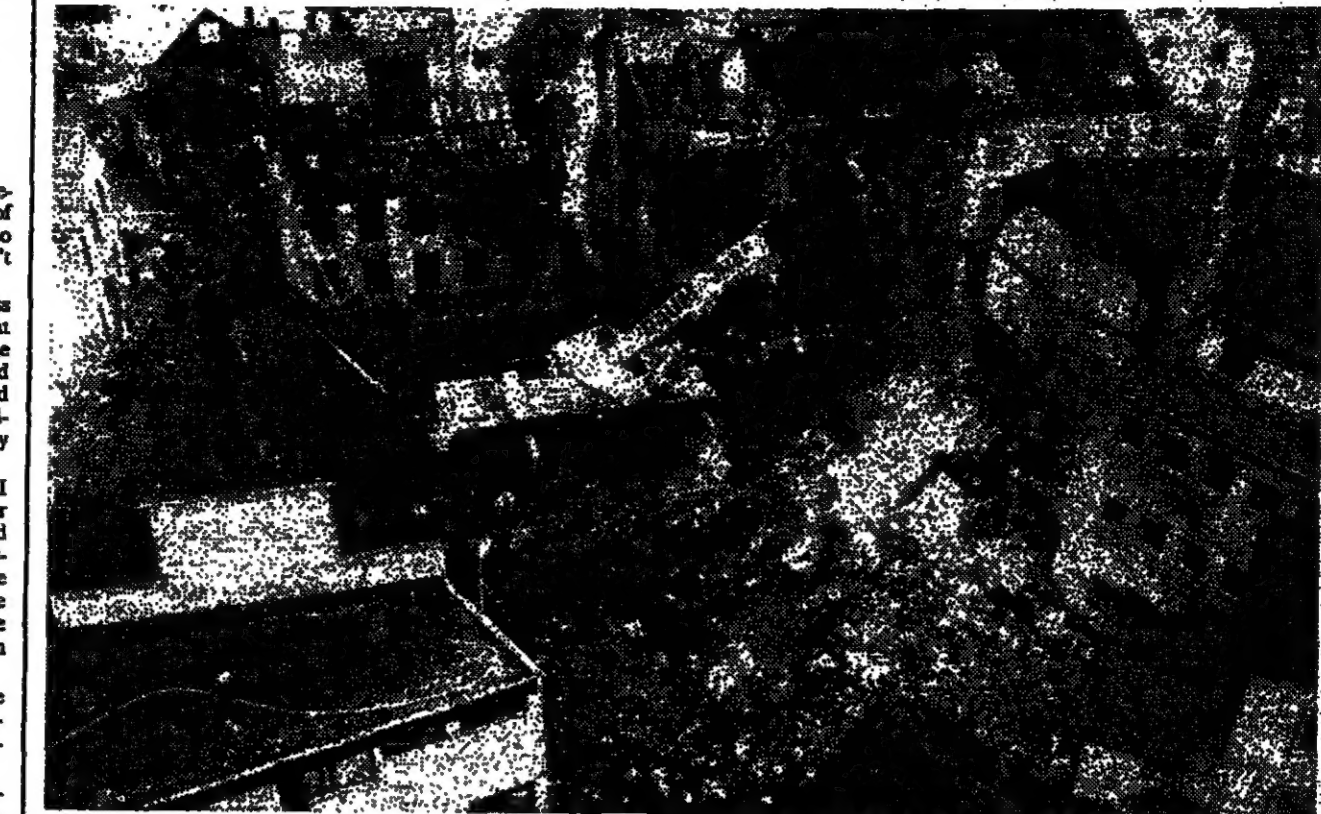
## Britain Violated Rights Convention

Reuters

STRASBOURG, France — Britain was judged Wednesday to have broken the European Human Rights Convention by granting the welfare authorities sweeping powers to remove children from their homes.

The European Court of Human Rights ruled here that in cases involving five families, parents were not given a fair hearing when their children were taken into custody by the British welfare authorities.

The case comes against a background of controversy in Britain on the powers of the welfare authorities



## Death Toll Is Reduced in West German Blast

A pile of rubble sits where buildings stood in central Herborn, West Germany, after a gasoline tanker truck crashed into an ice cream parlor on Tuesday and exploded. The blast triggered natural gas explosions and fires that killed up to 13 persons, the

authorities said Wednesday. They halved their initial estimate of the death toll, saying that three persons were known to have died and up to 10 others were missing. Others who had been reported missing turned up Wednesday. Thirty-five persons were injured.

## Silence Falls Over Trial At Chernobyl

Agence France-Press

MOSCOW — After six hours of hearings on Tuesday, silence has fallen over the trial of six former officials at the Chernobyl nuclear plant. The trial is expected to last about three weeks.

The officials are accused of violating technical security rules at the plant, where the world's worst nuclear accident occurred on April 26, 1986. It caused 31 deaths.

The accused engineers, including the former plant director, Viktor P. Bryukhanov, have denied most of the charges against them.

The Soviet authorities allowed a few Western journalists to attend the beginning of the trial, which is being held in the House of Culture in Chernobyl.

Foreign observers will not be readmitted until a verdict has been reached. Until then, the Soviet news media will be the only direct source of information.

On Tuesday night, Soviet television gave it low priority, showing pictures at the end of the main news program. On Wednesday, Tass made no comment about the day's proceedings. Newspapers in Moscow and in the Ukraine published brief accounts of the trial.

## Leaders Discuss Rust Case in Moscow But West German President Refuses Comment on Pilot

Reuters

MOSCOW — President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany said Wednesday that he had talked to Mikhail S. Gorbachev about Matthias Rust, the young West German who landed a plane in Red Square, but would not comment to avoid harming the chances of resolving the issue.

Mr. Rust, 19, of Hamburg, has been held in Lefortovo Prison in Moscow since he landed a light plane here May 28 on a flight that originated in Helsinki. Valentin Falin, head of the Soviet press agency Novosti, said earlier that the Rust case could be solved within hours or days.

Asked at a news conference about this, Mr. von Weizsäcker said: "I fully appreciate your wish for more information and take it as a sign of compassion. So I ask you to understand my position that public comments would not be helpful."

Pressed to comment on speculation that Mr. Rust could be turned over to him during his six-day visit, Mr. von Weizsäcker said: "I assume you do not expect me to answer that question."

Both Moscow and Bonn have tried to ensure that the Rust case does not overshadow the visit, the first by a West German head of

state in 12 years, which they see as a chance to improve relations.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday that journalists who judged the visit's success by the degree of progress in the Rust case were "shortsighted, to say the least."

Mr. von Weizsäcker said there was no reference during his three days of talks with Soviet leaders to comments last year by Chancellor Helmut Kohl that called relations.

In an interview with an American news magazine, Mr. Kohl compared Mr. Gorbachev's publicity skills to those of the Nazi propaganda chief Josef Goebbels.

Mr. von Weizsäcker said his talks in Moscow had been "inspired by the intention to look forward." He said he had renewed an invitation to Mr. Gorbachev to visit Bonn, but no specific dates were discussed.

Government sources in Bonn said Mr. Gorbachev would visit West Germany during the next year.

Mr. von Weizsäcker also reserved comment on the situation of two million ethnic Germans in the Soviet Union until he had a chance to meet some of them in the Siberian city of Novosibirsk later this week.

Pravda Story Questioned  
Mr. von Weizsäcker expressed

concern Wednesday about a Communist Party newspaper's editing of a speech in which he mentioned the division of Germany and other sensitive issues. The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

"We're not only struck by what was printed in Pravda, but also by what was not printed in Pravda," Mr. von Weizsäcker said at a news conference.

He did not specify the omissions. From the speech he gave Monday at a Kremlin dinner given by President Andrei A. Gromyko. But a comparison with the text showed that Pravda deleted his remarks about ethnic Germans trying to emigrate from the Soviet Union and the division of Germany.

Concerning the ethnic Germans, Mr. von Weizsäcker said in part:

"We hope that your government, as it has been doing recently, will listen increasingly to the humanitarian concerns of those who wish to join their families in the Federal Republic of Germany," according to the official text.

On the division of Germany, he said that Germans in the East and West "have not ceased to feel that they belong to one nation" and that this made them strive for peace. He said West Germany would not violate borders but wanted to "aid them of their divisive and inhuman character."

## Arab Americans Report Mistreatment by Israel

Reuters

JERUSALEM — The United States has complained to Israel about mistreatment of Americans of Arab origin who arrive to visit relatives in the occupied West Bank, diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

The complaint was made for the second year running after several dozen Palestinian-Americans reported that they had been harassed by Israeli officials at Ben-Gurion Airport, the sources said.

The travelers reported that their U.S. passports had been held and that they had been required to post bonds of several thousand dollars to guarantee that they would not remain beyond the time permitted by their visas, the sources said.

Local Palestinian leaders have expressed outrage at reports of the Israeli actions. They say the Israeli authorities have no right to ban Palestinians from occupied Arab territories where they were born while at the same time encouraging foreign-born Jews to settle there.

The U.S. authorities believe that about 7,000 Americans of Arab origin live on the West Bank. No figure is available for those with Israeli-issued residence permits.

Abdulla Jabara, president of the U.S.-based Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee, is visiting the area to investigate complaints by Arab-Americans.

Meanwhile, the Knesset, Israel's parliament, rejected by a 69-40 vote on Wednesday a rightist attempt to gain amnesty for ultra-

nationalist Jews convicted of killing and wounding Palestinians in the West Bank.

A total of 28 members of an underground movement made up of Jewish settlers from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were convicted in 1985 for anti-Arab attacks.

Members of the group were also found guilty of plotting to blow up the Dome of the Rock mosque, Islam's holiest shrine in Jerusalem.

All but eight members have since been freed after serving their sentence or having it reduced by President Chaim Herzog.

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## 7 Die in Kenyan Air Collision

Reuters

NAIROBI — Seven Kenyan officers were killed in the collision of two air force planes over the central Meru district on Monday, the official Kenya News Agency said Wednesday. The agency did not identify the type of planes.



## Freed by a UFO Crew? Try Group Therapy

By William E. Geist

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Oh, sure, it's an enormous thrill and you do suddenly become the focus of attention at parties, but being abducted by aliens from outer space is not all it's cracked up to be.

Right off the bat, you are going to be late to wherever you were going, depending on how long those big-headed, bug-eyed extraterrestrials keep you.

And what's your excuse for being late? Telling your friends about your exciting experience with flying saucers.

Try keeping quiet about it. What if your boss hears about this?

It helps to go to group, the abductees say, meaning the group therapy meetings for those who have been abducted by aliens. They are run by Budd Hopkins, author of "Missing Time" and "Intruders," two books about contacts with aliens, which grew out of research by Mr. Hopkins, 56, who is an artist.

The abductees are veterans of a trauma, Mr. Hopkins said, noting that about 20 people show up for the meetings that are held every month or so.

He described the experience as "a severe, nightmarish thing that none of them wanted to happen." He added, "Some are in awe, some are bitter, others are ashamed and questioning their own sanity."

Group therapy for UFO abductees would

seem to be the latest outgrowth of a UFO-mania. Several UFO conventions are being held around the country, a UFO book has been atop the best-seller list, there are charges of a UFO-gate government cover-up and membership in UFO groups is rising dramatically along with a rise in reported sightings and abductions.

One would think New Yorkers have enough to worry about without being snatched by aliens from sidewalks, parks and rooftops.

The rapidly increasing number of abductees usually report that they are carried off by beams of light to spacecrafts, where they are given physical examinations by these funny-looking gray people.

Some return with small patches of skin removed. They are often lousy on the details until put under hypnosis by Mr. Hopkins, who said he has investigated 143 abductions.

"Luckily we live in New York," said May Pang, who said she has twice sighted UFO's over midtown, once with John Lennon.

"People see everything else here on a daily basis," she reasoned, so why wouldn't they believe she had witnessed flying saucers?

Her latest sighting was outside the Tavern on the Green restaurant in Central Park last year, and the previous sighting with Lennon was in 1974 on the terrace of her apartment overlooking the East River.

"No one else saw it," she said. "It was an August Friday night, and everyone was in the Hamptons."

Ms. Pang, who wrote a book about her relationship with the former Beatle, thinks New Yorkers have gone beyond having a simple willingness to believe.

"It's almost like a status symbol now in some circles," she said. "You say you've seen a UFO and people say, 'Oh, so have I.' It's very in right now."

Rosemary Osnato is a graphic artist who said she was abducted from the roof of her Bronx apartment building by gray people in a spaceship.

"When I say I was abducted, a lot of people envy me," she said. "Some of them treat me like a saint. I tell them it was horrible and frightening, and they don't want to hear it."

But they still wish it had happened to them! They think it is like a spiritual experience that would make their lives better or more meaningful. Fanatics want to form a church around my experience."

"They hate it," Ms. Osnato said, "when I tell them I felt like a trapped animal. The aliens treated me with no respect at all."

"It's not fun," she added. "Many people are very leery of fruitcakes in New York. When they find out you think you were abducted by aliens, they treat you like a weirdo, like you wear unmatched outfits or something."

"We serve supper at the meetings," said Mr. Hopkins, "and there is a lot of social chatter. If you walked in you would think you were at any other New York cocktail party."

## Court Nominee Describes Evolution of His Views

By Stuart Taylor Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Judge Robert H. Bork, whose nomination to the Supreme Court has engaged President Ronald Reagan in an ideological battle with Senate liberals, says that he was not asked his views or asked to make commitments on specific issues before Mr. Reagan chose him last week.

"Nobody has ever on this job or any other jobs asked for any commitments," Judge Bork said in an hourlong interview on Tuesday. "I was never interviewed as to where I stood on anything."

Judge Bork, whose positions on many legal issues are widely known from his years as a judge and scholar, otherwise limited himself to questions about his personal background and the evolution of his views. He brushed away with a laugh a question about whether, if confirmed, he might have surprises for the president who appointed him, or might surprise himself.

The 60-year-old jurist answered questions at his desk, in rolled-up shirt-sleeves.

He declined repeatedly, but with a smile, to answer questions that flitted with the boundaries of the condition he had placed upon the interview: that he would not discuss his current views, current issues or his nomination, and that his discussion of his past views should be understood as personal history, not as an index to his current positions.

Judge Bork did recount some significant changes in his views over the past 35 years, calling these episodes crucial:

• While in law school he converted from a mix of New Deal liberalism and Eugene V. Debs socialism to a more conservative point of view.

• As a Yale law professor he abandoned an effort to develop a comprehensive "theory of when governmental regulation of humans is permissible."

• He initially opposed but later supported a key civil rights law.

• He reversed his position on some issues in cases pending before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the



Robert H. Bork

District of Columbia, on which he has sat since 1982.

"I may have given the impression in the past that I was pretty confident of my views and still changed them," said Judge Bork, known more for the philosophical consistency and rigor of his conservative views than for flexibility. "Your intellectual evolution, one hopes, will last as long as you do."

"In 1952, I was out on a street corner with my wife, passing out leaflets for Adlai Stevenson," he recalled. "It was the years '52 to '54 when I had this experience that changed my mind."

The experience, Judge Bork said, was an exposure to "serious economics," largely at the hands of Aaron Director, an economist on the University of Chicago Law School faculty. It was "a little bit like a conversion experience," he said, one that made him see the world "altogether differently." The central lesson was: "A free economy, within obvious limits, produces greater wealth for people in general than a planned economy does."

He recounted personal details ranging from his childhood nickname, Red, for his hair, to how he nearly became a journalist.

He chafed at the label "conservative" that has been applied to him. "I think things are a little more

complex than that," he said. "Just in general, you will find among liberals, you will find among conservatives, people in each camp who disagree with each other about a lot of things, some of them quite important things."

Judge Bork was born March 1, 1927, in Pittsburgh, the only child of a middle-class family.

He attended public schools, where he was "editor in chief of the school paper and class president, that sort of thing." He spent his senior year at Hotchkiss, a New England preparatory school.

He then joined the U.S. Marine Corps out of "youthful vainglory," he said. He was training for overseas duty when the atomic bombing of Japan ended World War II. After the war, he graduated from the University of Chicago in less than two years, and was rejected by Columbia Journalism School.

He then entered the University of Chicago Law School. In his third year, under the influence of economists including Mr. Director, his viewpoint began to change.

"I think a lot of people in the law and economics movement have had that kind of an experience," he said. "They hit a social science which suddenly begins to give them an organizing way of looking at the world, that they'd never had before, and it does make a deep impression, and it does have the effect of making you see the world just differently, altogether differently."

Judge Bork stressed, however, that he was not among those theorists who saw economic analysis as the solution to every legal problem. After law school, in 1955, he went to work for Kirkland & Ellis, a prominent Chicago law firm, working especially on antitrust cases. He stayed until 1962, becoming a partner.

After seriously considering an offer to be a writer for *Fortune* magazine, he took a teaching job at Yale Law School. He stayed there until 1981, except for a stint as the U.S. solicitor general and acting attorney general from 1973 to 1977.

It was at Yale, Judge Bork said, that he "had time to try to get my ideas in order," stimulated by

"endless disagreements" with his best friend, Alexander Bickel, one of the foremost constitutional scholars in the United States.

"I thought it was possible to work out a theory of when governmental regulation of humans is permissible, and on the other hand when individual freedom is required," Judge Bork said. "Alex thought that was wrong, that such a theory could never be worked out, and after a period of years of teaching it with him, I became convinced he was right."

Instead, he said, "I came to agree with his article on Edmund Burke's as the proper approach to politics." Judge Bork described this as "a nonabstract approach to government and politics, a prudential, balanced approach, the value of community, the value of tradition, a dislike for sweeping abstractions as characterized by the French Revolution, a desire for a more humane society than that kind of abstraction produces."

Judge Bork noted a 1963 magazine article he wrote assailing a proposed federal civil rights law that would have barred owners of restaurants, hotels and other public accommodations from excluding blacks. In his article he called it an unjustifiable limitation on the freedom of whites to choose with whom they would do business. On Tuesday, he called that view a manifestation of his then-exaggerated commitment to individual autonomy against the state.

He declined to discuss the act that made him famous, his dismissal in 1973 of Archibald Cox as Watergate special prosecutor, on orders from President Richard M. Nixon. He was acting attorney general at the time because two superiors had resigned.

### Dutch AIDS Cases on Rise

Reuters

THE HAGUE — The number of acquired immune deficiency syndrome cases in the Netherlands has risen to 308 from 260 in the last three months, a Health Ministry spokeswoman said Wednesday.

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Italy Lire	380,000	210,000	115,000	Lire 756 Lire 275,200
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	6,300	3,400	L.Fr. 18.41 L.Fr. 6,700
Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1.21 Fl. 440
Norway N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3.05 N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64.56 Esc. 23,500
Spain Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55.33 Ptas. 20,140
Sweden S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3.05 S.Kr. 1,110
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	280	154	S.Fr. 1.10 S.Fr. 400
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East S	450	250	125	Varies by country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia S	580	320	175	

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## OPINION

## 'Covert' Means Lies Means Lost Credibility All Around

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, in his somewhat slippery opening testimony to the combined House-Senate committee, was absolutely clear and right about one point: Lies are the "essence" of covert operations.

That did not seem to bother Colonel North, who insisted that the U.S. government must conduct covert operations — hence lie to the world and to its own people — in order to survive in a "dangerous world." I am sure people will say question whether covert operations are all that necessary to the national interest, or whether a democratic government's lies to its own people are justified in order to protect such operations.

For obvious reasons, if covert operations are undertaken, they do require lies, from start to finish, often from top to bottom. Other countries, particularly target countries, must be duped about what is happening and who is responsible. The lives of the secret operatives involved must be protected. The public and all but a designated few in Congress must not know the truth. That would give away the operation and endanger its participants — and might cause a damaging domestic political reaction — as in the current instance.

If a covert operation should be revealed, the president must be able to deny that he knew anything about it, to protect his domestic and international reputation and credibility. But since only the president is supposed to authorize a covert operation, giving him "plausible deniability" means that he must lie implicitly, and may be forced by disclosure to lie directly. Worse, he may

be caught in the lie — as President Eisenhower was when he denied publicly that he knew anything about U-2 flights over the Soviet Union.

Colonel North cited a meeting he attended at which Attorney General Edwin Meese as well as William Casey, then director of central intelligence, and other government officials knowingly approved for publication a false statement about arms sales to Iran. That committed President Reagan and his administration to a lie, but the colonel said no one present objected to this; nor, he conceded, was the question even raised whether Mr. Reagan knew that this false information was to be circulated in the name of his administration.

That is the kind of thing that inevitably happens when covert operations go forward. And what inevitably happens when these tricky enterprises go wrong — as they often do, witness Guatemala, the Bay of Pigs, Chile, arms to Iran — is that someone, sometimes a president, even a country, loses credibility.

Colonel North himself, although he did not seem to realize it, and despite his James Stewart appearance and his All-American manner, is a prime example.

He confessed to numerous falsehoods which he told to advance or protect the secret arms sales to Iran and the secret diversion of "residuals" (the immense profits from the sales) to the "resistance" (the CIA-organized contra) in Nicaragua. He even "falsely told" Richard Secord that he personally had informed Mr. Reagan of the diversion.

After so much lying, even for purposes that Colonel North considered patriotic, his protestations that now he only wants to tell the truth are not worth much. Why should he be considered believable, even under oath, when he testified under oath that he had so often considered other values more important than truth? The colonel's involvement in covert activities, and his admitted zeal for covering them up have impeached, if they did not destroy, his credibility.

He insisted, for example, that he did not know whether Mr. Reagan had approved or was aware of the diversion of arms profits to the contra. He insisted, however, that throughout the Iranian and Nicaraguan operations he had assumed that Mr. Reagan approved. But he could not recall on what basis or on whose assurance he had made that assumption.

If he told the truth on all three points, he would have lost his credibility. If he lied, he would have lost his credibility. If he lied, he would have lost his credibility.

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be caught in the lie — as President Eisenhower was when he denied publicly that he knew anything about U-2 flights over the Soviet Union.

Colonel North cited a meeting he attended at which Attorney General Edwin Meese as well as William Casey, then director of central intelligence, and other government officials knowingly approved for publication a false statement about arms sales to Iran. That committed President Reagan and his administration to a lie, but the colonel said no one present objected to this; nor, he conceded, was the question even raised whether Mr. Reagan knew that this false information was to be circulated in the name of his administration.

That is the kind of thing that inevitably happens when covert operations go forward. And what inevitably happens when these tricky enterprises go wrong — as they often do, witness Guatemala, the Bay of Pigs, Chile, arms to Iran — is that someone, sometimes a president, even a country, loses credibility.

Colonel North himself, although he did not seem to realize it, and despite his James Stewart appearance and his All-American manner, is a prime example.

He confessed to numerous falsehoods which he told to advance or protect the secret arms sales to Iran and the secret diversion of "residuals" (the immense profits from the sales) to the "resistance" (the CIA-organized contra) in Nicaragua. He even "falsely told" Richard Secord that he personally had informed Mr. Reagan of the diversion.

After so much lying, even for purposes that Colonel North considered patriotic, his protestations that now he only wants to tell the truth are not worth much. Why should he be considered believable, even under oath, when he testified under oath that he had so often considered other values more important than truth? The colonel's involvement in covert activities, and his admitted zeal for covering them up have impeached, if they did not destroy, his credibility.

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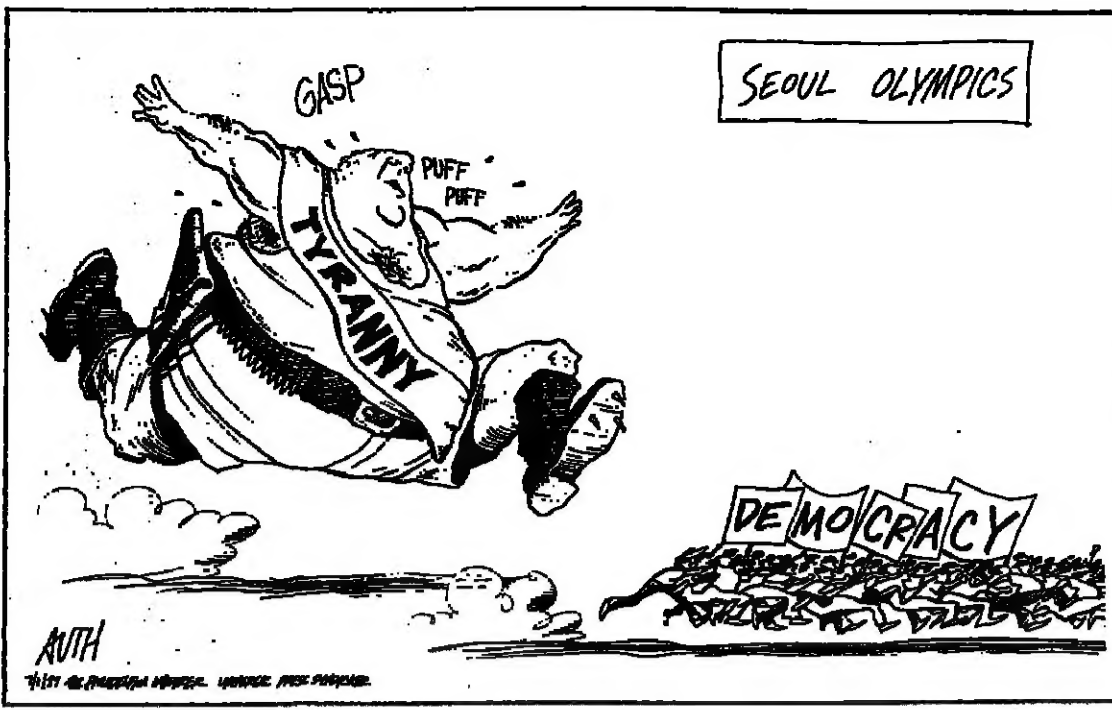
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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Does Soviet Support for Contacts Exist?

As an American woman married to a Soviet citizen, Victor Farnham, who has been prevented from emigrating for many years, I am all too intimately involved with the situation of human rights in the Soviet Union. I feel that Celestine Bohlen missed a critically important distinction in her report "Soviet Amnesty May Free Hundreds" (June 25).

It is indeed true that in the first six months of this year the Soviets have managed to make two mass releases of political prisoners and to greatly improve upon the emigration figures of the last few years, thereby improving not only the Soviet government's image but also its human rights performance. Nonetheless, these steps forward relate totally to Soviet citizens or ex-Soviet citizens.

For those two dozen native-born Americans married to Soviet citizens who are unable to receive permission to

emigrate, 1987 has brought only a distressing continuation of past violations of our rights and further dashing of our hopes that *glasnost* might mean a reunification with our loved ones. In the last few weeks, all those couples with pending applications were turned down. One woman received her 10th visa denial to go to Moscow to marry her Soviet fiancé.

So it is not all that simple. Mikhail Gorbachev may want to increase people-to-people contacts, but he is not yet prepared to end the cruel punishment meted out to those of us who took opportunities for people-to-people contact to heart — literally: We fell in love and married, or tried to marry. Our only desire is to live together with our spouses in the country of our choice, but it is clear that things are not quite "loose" enough yet for that.

ANDREA WINE, London.

## If Waite Is Indeed Dead

Your July 6 headline stated, "Waite Dead, a Kuwaiti Paper Says." The next day you were able to report an anonymous denial of the Kuwaiti report.

Even in the so-called Dark Ages, the safety of a peace envoy was respected. If word of the death of Terry Waite turns out to be true, it will be further proof that this century has morally touched bottom.

Instead of regretful platitudes from the hierarchy, there should then be a worldwide outcry from decent-minded people at the loss of this heroic man.

If for once trade and commerce were not given priority, if Lebanon were put in economic isolation, perhaps the terrorists' own people would turn against them.

There is a time for cautious diplomacy, but there also is a time when people

who know right from wrong should start some angry shouting.

NESTA COMBER, Venice, France.

## A Difference Being Made

It has been a long season of UN bashing. And although I do not necessarily expect the pleasantly upbeat opinion column "In the Thai Hills, a More Lucrative Crop" (June 23), by William N. Raiford, to reverse the trend, still, it was refreshing to see something positive about the UN Development Program in print.

True, being taken to task periodically and constructively is as essential to our global mandate of public accountability, given the constant scope for pulling up our socks, as is our individual and professional commitment to make a difference.

LEONARD B. BOUDIN, New York.

## About 'Sands of Sorrow'

While teaching law recently in Hangzhou, China, I read J. Robert Moskin's review (May 26) of "Sands of Sorrow: Israel's Journey From Independence," by Milton Viorst, at the same time as I was reading the book. Mr. Moskin gave a thoughtful summary that belies this observation of his: "That we need still another book analyzing the Israeli dilemma is highly dubious." I have seen no book prior to Mr. Viorst's which so objectively and compassionately analyzes the opposing positions among the Israelis and the positions of the Arabs and Palestinians.

I agree that "Sands of Sorrow" will arouse the anger of many readers. It will elicit the admiration of many others.

LEONARD B. BOUDIN, New York.

## Too Bad It's Washington, But Hamilton Did a Deal

By Sidney Blumenthal

WASHINGTON — For almost 200 years, American politics has been profoundly warped by the founding fathers' greatest mistake: moving the capital from Philadelphia. Washington was set apart in the beginning. Thus the illusion that the federal government was isolated from the affairs of the country, or an interloper, was given physical form.

The word "Washington" became a symbol of illegitimate power in rhetoric

American city in population, culture, finance, industry and architecture. As the capital, it might well have grown organically into a true national center.

Philadelphia was a city of all classes, from bankers to artisans. The forces contending for power in the country were represented by more than representatives. Underlying shifts in the economy registered instantly among the citizenry, who rode the cycles of boom and bust. And those citizens organized into political societies, unions and associations to express their interests.

The capital was insulated from the social effects of commerce — and the coming industrial revolution. The representative classes of American life never thrived in the one-company town of Washington. The direct effects of both economic growth and suffering have always been filtered into the capital, almost as if they were abstractions.

Even partisanship, the stock in trade of Washington, appears here in an odd, muted form. Absent is the strong presence of local party organizations. By contrast, during Philadelphia's decade as the seat of government the Democratic Society, the local branch of the swelling Jeffersonian party, had a large and active base in the community; about a quarter of the members were artisans. The Democrats' battle for control of government with the dominant Federalists played out locally as the same fight raged nationally. From city to state to national government, there was no political discontinuity.

The passing of George Washington in December 1799 was mourned in Philadelphia as the passing of its days as capital. Adams lived only two years in the presidential mansion at 190 High Street before leaving for the White House, still under construction.

A Potomac capital was Washington's dream long before he became president. He imagined a truly national center, united by the bourgeoisie West by a Potomac Canal connecting the Potomac and Ohio rivers; the effect on Virginia, the leading Southern state, would be to spur industry and gradually make slavery uneconomical. Then he planned to erect a national university "to spread systematic ideas through all parts of the rising empire."

The canal was never built, the university never founded. When Washington died, wrote Brook Adams, he left "his federal capital, which should have been the focus of American exchanges, industry and thought, little better than a wilderness." More than anything else, the Civil War dramatized the failed dream of a unifying capital.

Philadelphia missed its chance. Today, to get the effect George Washington sought — a city at the heart of the economy, with great universities — the capital would have to go to Chicago, which has two major league baseball teams.

The Washington Post.

## NOTES ON A CENTURY

## How the Old Paris Herald Became The International Herald Tribune



In a centennial year filled with notable occasions, the third week of May had special significance for the International Herald Tribune. It began with the revival of the 1904 Gordon Bennett Auto Race — the IHT's major centennial event in Germany. It culminated with the launching, in Rome, of the paper's ninth printing site.

And it also marked the 20th anniversary of one of the most important developments in the IHT's long history, the three-way merger which gave the paper its present ownership — and its present name.

It was on May 22, 1967 that this newspaper first appeared under the nameplate reading "International Herald Tribune." Not everyone, it must be acknowledged, was immediately taken by the new title. As longtime Trib columnist Art Buchwald put it, "By the time you finish pronouncing it, you've missed your plane!" But the name struck — for formal purposes, at least — usually shortened to "Trib" or "IHT" or sometimes "Herald" by readers, advertisers and employees around the world.

Underneath the nameplate a new line of type also appeared, reflecting the new ownership: "Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post." But the order in which those two names were to appear was never discussed as the new business arrangements were worked out. Only when all else was settled did Katharine Graham, Publisher of the Post, and Arthur O. Sulzberger, Publisher of the Times, raise the matter with one another. The solution was to have the third owner, John Hay (Jock) Whitney, flip a



Changes in a Nameplate: On Dec. 5, 1966, the "European Edition" line changes to "The Washington Post" and on May 22, 1967 to the "International Herald Tribune."

coin. Mrs. Graham made the call — and lost. The typesetters took it from there.

The May 22nd settlement marked the culmination of a seven-year period during which the Herald Tribune faced the strongest competitive challenge of its lifetime (far more serious than that posed by the underfunded Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune from 1918 to 1934). For beginning in 1960, The New York Times published its own Paris-based International Edition, one which never quite overtook the Trib but which did slow its progress.

From 1960 on, it was apparent to both papers that there was only room for one. Both fought valiantly, but both were losing money.

This battle in Europe paralleled their long competitive struggle in New York. Ironically, it was only after the Times had prevailed in the United States, with the closing down of the New York Herald Tribune, that the Trib gained a clear upper hand in Europe.

The loss of the New York paper seemed to make its owner, Jock Whitney, even more determined that the Paris paper

should live. He had, in fact, come to know it as an owner earlier than the New York paper, for he was the U.S. ambassador in London when he bought the two papers in 1958.

The key development in saving the Paris edition came when the Washington Post Co. decided to join Whitney in its ownership — not only as a source of additional capital but as a source of news as well.

The Whitney-Post merger was first suggested by Whitney Communications Co. president Walter Thayer to Mrs. Graham at a dinner at Art Buchwald's Washington home in the summer of 1966. By August a general agreement had been reached and on Dec. 5, 1966 the nameplate was changed to reflect the Post's new role.

Convinced now that the Paris Trib would not fade from the scene, the Times reacted quickly. Sydney Gruson, former foreign editor and now publisher of the Times's International Edition, recommended to Sulzberger that the two papers merge. By the middle of May, a three-way agreement was drafted. It was also agreed that publisher, Robert MacDonald, and editor Murray Weiss would remain in their positions.

One week later the merged paper appeared.

There was surprise in some quarters that three traditional competitors in America could join forces so harmoniously abroad. When Averell Harriman, then U.S. ambassador to the Vietnam peace talks in Paris, spoke the next year at a Maxim luncheon honoring the 80th birthday of editor emeritus Eric Hawkins, he joked that the early success of the IHT's "triple entente" made him think he even might succeed in getting the Vietnamese factions to sit down together.

The immediate effect of the agreement was an unexpected circulation leap. Before the merger, Times sales had been a bit under 50,000, Trib sales a bit over 50,000. But within five months of the merger, sales exceeded 96,000, passing 100,000 a year later and 120,000 by 1971. The number of pages also began to grow — as both news content and advertising expanded. The International Herald Tribune was on its way.

This is the 22d in a series of messages about the IHT which will appear throughout the Centennial year.

"KLM's new non-stop flight to Tokyo means you save 5 hours."

"That's a race against the clock."

KLM can get you to the land of the rising sun, just as the sun rises. Because KLM fly direct from Amsterdam to Tokyo. Non-stop via the Polar route.

You'll arrive 5 hours earlier. Fresh, relaxed and ready for a day of non-stop business. However far your business takes you, you're never far from a KLM flight.

The Reliable Airline **KLM** Royal Dutch Airlines

FROM/TO	DAY	THURSDAY
AMSTERDAM	DEP.	14.20
TOKYO	ARR.	08.50*
* = NEXT DAY		

FROM/TO	DAY	FRIDAY
TOKYO	DEP.	11.50
AMSTERDAM	ARR.	16.50



# North Stars as the Cocky, Can-Do Marine but Refuses to Swallow All of the Blame

## Officer Indicates Top U.S. Officials Sought to Deceive

By Haynes Johnson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Nearly eight months ago a lawyer representing Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North said the Marine Corps officer wanted "to step forward and take the spears in his own chest" in the Iran-contra affair. Colonel North testified Tuesday that he planned to be the "scapegoat."

But when his moment came to take the fall before a congressional inquiry, he did not. It turned out that the former National Security Council aide — although willing to field a few spears — had no intention of bearing the blame alone.

By the time he finished his first day on the witness stand, Colonel North had, in effect, accused numerous cabinet-level members in the administration of President Ronald Reagan of conspiring to provide false information to the president, Congress and the American people.

He also raised new problems for Mr. Reagan with testimony that he had sent not one but five memorandums "up the line" seeking the president's approval for arms deals with Iran that

included the diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

"I thought I had received authority from the president," he said confidently. "I never carried out a single act, not one," he added, "in which I did not have authority from my superiors."

As for the far-flung enterprises he undertook under the banner of "covert operations," Colonel North had no apologies. All were in a good cause, he insisted, and all were approved by his superiors.

Did he run a secret operation to raise money from private individuals to arm the contra? Yes, and he had no regrets. Did Richard V. Secord, the retired U.S. Air Force major general,

### NEWS ANALYSIS

al, open secret Swiss bank accounts and handle millions of dollars of the official ledgers as part of Colonel North's secret efforts? You bet.

"I didn't make a lot of the decisions I'm accused of making," Colonel North said. Later, he referred bitterly to "a whole cadre of people" among top administration officials who "wittingly" knew of false cover stories being promulgated last fall after the Iran-contra scandal erupted, causing him to be dismissed from his government post.

He added: "I didn't consider myself to be the lone wolf out here creating paper that nobody else knew about."

In a day of often fractious exchanges, emotional outbursts and duels between lawyers, the key moment came in late morning. Colonel North was being questioned sharply by John

W. Nields Jr., chief counsel for the House committee, about his role in compiling false chronologies to be used by administration officials to explain arms shipments to Iran that had occurred in 1985.

"By putting out this false version of the facts," Mr. Nields asked him, "you were committing, were you not, the entire administration to telling a false story?"

Mr. North responded with obvious irritation and emotion.

"I'm not trying to pass the buck here," he said. "O.K. I did a lot of things, and I want to stand up and say that I'm proud of them. I don't want you to think, counsel, that I went about this all on my own. I realized there's a lot of folks around here that think there's a loose cannon on the gunk of state at the NSC. That wasn't what I heard while I worked there. I've only heard it since I left."

"People used to walk up to me and tell me what a great job I was doing. And the fact is there were many, many people, to include the former assistant to the president for national security affairs, the current national security adviser, the attorney general of the United States of America, the director of central intelligence, all of whom knew that" — the cover story — "to be wrong."

The possibility that Colonel North might become something of a witness for the prosecution was not anticipated.

"I am here to accept responsibility for that which I did," he said. But, he continued, he is unwilling to "accept responsibility for that which I did not do."

## Irreverently, He Promises 'Good, Bad and Ugly'

By Maureen Dowd  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Through the smirks and winks and teary eyes, through the "Peck's Bad Boy" grin and the earnest altar-boy gaze, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North seemed, as he was, to be staring in his own movie.

He even borrowed a title from a gritty Clint Eastwood western for the occasion. "I came here to tell you the truth — the good, the bad and the ugly," the Marine Corps officer said as he broke his long silence and began his public testimony before an enthralled Senate chamber on Tuesday.

He might have added "the irreverent" to the list. Even though he was, to use his own argot, "up to his ears in alligators," Colonel North had a hard time curtailing his cocky streak.

Just as he once considered Congress too cumbersome to let in on his grandiose international schemes, his sly grin and his often overly polite tone seemed to say that he considered this public bloodletting — not his own actions — to be "the domestic disaster."

"I didn't want to show Congress a single

word about this whole thing," he said simply, his firm tone making it clear he still felt the same way.

He admitted "fixing up" documents with the central intelligence director, William J. Casey, lying to CIA officials and Iranian middlemen, and helping to concoct the false chronology that later guided President Ronald Reagan. But Colonel North was neither apologetic nor humble.

Indeed, he seemed oblivious to the fact that government investigators have been chipping away at his straight-arrow image, and he unabashedly played up his "can do" persona.

He sarcastically referred to the "heroes" who had disclosed that he and Mr. Casey had cooked up a story that the Central Intelligence Agency had carried oil-drilling equipment — rather than Hawk missiles — to Iran.

Asked about the memorandums that he had sent to his boss, Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, seeking the president's approval on the diversion of money from the Iran arms sale to the Nicaraguan rebels, the 43-year-old marine said blithely: "I think I shredded most of that. Did I get 'em all?"

A little later, as he wavered on the issue of which documents he had destroyed, he joked to the straight-faced legislators: "My memory has been shredded."

When John W. Nields Jr., the House committee, told the colonel that he was going to ask him after the morning break about false statements he had helped put together on shipments of arms to Iran, Colonel North did not show any sign of cowering.

"That's a challenge of an ending," he said, with a gap-toothed grin.

His fourth-grade catechism teacher in Philmont, New York, Evelyn Kossman, confided last week to reporters eager for any scrap of information about the mysterious marine that she had always had a hard time keeping her eyes off his face. "The face of an angel," she recalled.

On Tuesday, the rest of the country experienced the same phenomenon. But Colonel North did not come across as an angel.

In his testimony, Colonel North offered an air of emotions and a pointed refusal to play a quiescent scapegoat, "the lone cannon" or "the lone wolf" — as some had called him.

"This kid," he said about himself, "was the one people came to when they wanted something done."

He readily admitted that he had led to the Iranian statements by U.S. officials when he was negotiating for the return of American hostages.

"I'd have offered the Iranians a free trip to Disneyland if we could have gotten Americans home for it," he said.

At first Colonel North engaged in barroom-talk when he was asked whether he had the authority to divert funds, saying, "I don't know that I did, I'm not saying I didn't." He later turned serious, as though anyone should know that a soldier never acts without orders.

"I never carried out a single act, Mr. Nields, not one," he said, his voice cracking, "in which I did not have authority from my superiors."

## INQUIRY: North's 'Misjudgment'

(Continued from Page 1)

riors. That point appears to place great importance on the expected testimony next week of Admiral Poindexter, who was national security adviser during much of Colonel North's tenure.

While Colonel North was answering questions publicly, congressional investigators were taking a private statement from Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, Justice Department sources said. Two sources, who spoke on the condition that they not be identified, said the investigators were expected to take most of the day interrogating Mr. Meese about his role in the Iran-contra affair, including his own inquiry into the matter last November. Mr. Meese is expected to testify publicly before the congressional committees later this month.

In testimony about the home security system, Colonel North conceded error in backdating letters to make it look as if he was asking for a bill for the system. "I did prob-

bly the grossest misjudgment I ever made in my life," he said.

"I never asked for a bill" at the time the system was installed, he said, and he later realized that "it just didn't look right."

But he also took the opportunity to accuse the congressional committees of a misjudgment when his home address was displayed on national television in an earlier hearing.

And he said that despite numerous accusations to the contrary, he never took money received in the secret sale of arms to Iran.

He said he was "shocked" to learn that Albert Hakim, an Iranian-born arms dealer and businessman, had set up a \$300,000 account for the benefit of Colonel North's family in case of his death.

Asked about the \$20 traveler's checks that he cashed in the Washington area, Colonel North said those were reimbursement for money he had spent from his own paycheck on contra-related activities.

"I never took a penny that didn't belong to me," he said.

Previous testimony has shown that the man who installed the home security system, Glenn Robinson, was paid for the work by Mr. Secord, apparently with money generated from the Iran arms sales.

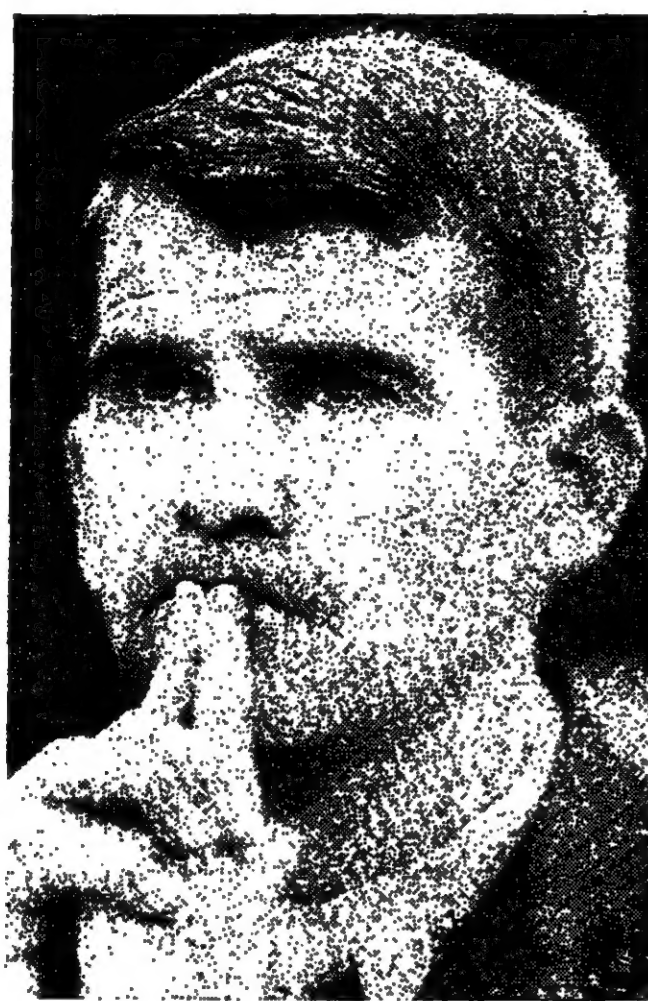
Abu Nidal, a Libyan-backed Palestinian terrorist, is accused of carrying out a series of terrorist attacks in Europe and elsewhere, including shootings at the airports in Rome and Vienna in December 1985.

On the purported terrorist threat to his family, Colonel North said: "I'll be glad to meet Abu Nidal on equal terms anywhere in the world. O.K., as an even deal for him."

He added: "But I am not willing to have my wife and my four children meet Abu Nidal or his organization on his terms."

### West German Ship in China

BEIJING — A West German naval training ship docked Wednesday in Shanghai, the first military vessel from West Germany to visit China since the 1949 Communist takeover. The vessel, the Deutschland, will host a reception for Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who is to start an eight-day visit to China on Sunday.



Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North pondering a question.

## North Slips, Names Portugal

WASHINGTON — Throughout the joint congressional hearings on the Iran-contra affair, investigators and witnesses have taken pains to protect the identities of other countries involved. It has not always worked.

On Tuesday afternoon, John W. Nields Jr., the chief counsel of the House committee, and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North engaged in a long exchange about one unidentified country that confused even Colonel North.

"There is a reference on a page of these notebooks bearing the date of the 24th of November," Mr. Nields said toward the end of the exchange. "It says 'Dick Copp' — a reference to General Richard V. Secord — 'spent 750 K in the European country that you've been testifying about.'"

"I see the entry, and that's certainly my handwriting," Colonel North replied.

"How did you get that information?" Mr. Nields asked.

"I guess I got that from someone who called me," the colonel said. "Maybe it's blurred out: 'Was he in Portugal at that particular point in time? I don't recall.'"

## Crash in U.S. Blamed on Air System

By Richard Widkin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Inadequacies of the system for controlling air traffic, rather than human errors, were the prime cause of the collision of an Aeroméxico jetliner and a small private plane that killed 82 persons near Los Angeles last August, according to the National Transportation Safety Board.

In its report on the crash, made public Tuesday, the board listed as contributing factors the small plane's unauthorized entry into a restricted area and the limitations of relying on pilot eyesight to guard against collisions in clear weather.

Jim Burnett, chairman of the board, said he planned to file a dissent on one point, arguing that the private pilot's airspace violation should be cited as a key element in the official determination of the accident's probable cause rather than as a contributing factor.

The accident occurred at midday in clear weather Aug. 31. The Aeroméxico plane, a McDonnell Douglas DC-9, was flying from Tijuana, Mexico, to the Los Angeles International Airport under guidance from traffic controllers on the ground. The plane with which it collided was a single-engine Piper craft flying from Torrance to Bear Lake, California, but not under the control of the traffic system.

The five-member safety board sent three new recommendations to the Federal Aviation Administration for measures to reduce the persisting threat of mid-air collisions. The agency, which operates the air control system, is not required to comply with such proposals, but it has taken numerous steps since the accident to move in directions that parallel what the safety board seeks.

One new proposal urged a speed-up in improving computers for major airports so they can automatically track planes not being directed by controllers and flash on the controllers' radar scope messages about planes in danger of colliding. The controllers might then radio advice about evasive maneuvers to one or both aircraft.

The final wording on the probable cause of the Los Angeles collision differed markedly from the version initially drafted by the staff.

The staff, like Mr. Burnett, had proposed to cite the airspace violation by the small plane as a prime reason for the accident. The staff had also proposed to direct secondary blame at the controller for not detecting the possibility of a collision on his radar scope and warning the airlines crew.

The board decided instead to put primary blame on what it saw as major procedural and technical shortcomings of the overall traffic control system. It concluded that the system was the main culprit.

John Lauber, a board member, said later that the significance of Tuesday's decision was in identifying what was seen as a key weakness of the system. He said the system was designed primarily to protect planes flying under guidance of controllers from other planes also using the system.

"We're long past that point," Mr. Lauber said. "Now we should try to provide positive protection of planes in the system from all other planes, regardless of whether they are participants."

One action taken by the aviation administration since the accident has been to require altitude-reporting equipment starting Dec. 1 as a condition for entering the 14 highly restricted areas where such equipment is not now required. Los Angeles is one of nine where such devices have long been required.

The board also recommended tougher action against pilots illegally entering not only highly restricted airport areas but also more than 50 other zones with less stringent criteria.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt arriving in Geneva.

## Mubarak and Peres to Meet To Discuss Peace Conference

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said Wednesday that he would meet with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel at the United Nations conference in Geneva this week to discuss prospects for an international peace conference on the Middle East.

When asked at the Geneva airport if he would hold talks with Mr. Peres, who is scheduled to arrive Thursday for the UN conference, Mr. Mubarak replied: "Yes."

Mr. Mubarak and Mr. Peres met in Cairo in February and issued a

## SIKH: Hindus Retaliate

(Continued from Page 1)

core members of the terrorist group numbered 100 to 150.

A note, purportedly left by members of the group at the site of Tuesday's killings, identified them as members of the Khalistan commando force.

Khalistan is the name Sikh radicals have given to the nation they hope to establish.

Police said Wednesday that the terrorists were reacting "disproportionately" after 28 top extremists had been slain by Punjab police in less than a month.

More than 500 persons have died in terrorist-related violence in northern India this year. More than 100 of them have died in the last month, including 14 in random attacks in New Delhi.

The continuing killings triggered fears of a strong backlash against Sikh communities, which are a minority outside the Punjab. Officials have said the extremists want to cause sectarian rioting.

Numerous Sikh political leaders have sharply condemned the latest killings, but in interviews Wednesday, several Sikhs expressed concern over the atmosphere caused by the killings.

"We are not sure of anything," said Delhi Singh, a taxi driver. "Who knows what will happen?"

A Sikh government official said that "there is an overall sense of insecurity among everyone, not just the Sikhs."

Cardinal Sin to Visit Soviet

MOSCOW — Cardinal Jaime Sin, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Manila, will arrive Thursday in Moscow for talks with Orthodox and Catholic religious leaders during a 10-day visit to the Soviet Union, Philippine Embassy officials said Wednesday.

## VISAS: Measure Reduces Summer Tourism in France

(Continued from Page 1)

France, "but how much is hard to say."

Travel to France "is down 10 or 15 percent on last year," said Ronald Bjork of Frankfurt, a major Swedish tour agency, which recently dropped regular charter flights to Paris because, he said, "we could not fill the planes."

"It is harder psychologically to sell France," said a spokesman for France Tours AB in Stockholm. "People ask why there is this visa requirement, and then you have to mention terrorism."

The French consulate in Stockholm added 50 employees to speed up visa applications after an embassy spokeswoman, Bodil Persson, acknowledged there were "some frightened people" earlier this year.

She said the consulate is handling about 3,000 applications a day, and usually manages to give personal callers a visa within an hour. "A mail application gets a one-day turnaround," she said.

In Finland, travel agencies have taken on the chore of obtaining visas.

"We have had a lot of problems," said Anja Martikainen, an official of the Association of Finnish Travel Agencies. "The application form is not easy to fill in and it

creates extra costs with all the phone calls back and forth."

She said travel agencies are pushing summer vacations in countries other than France to avoid the hassle.

Matka Raita, a Helsinki travel agency specializing in tours to France, has assigned an employee full-time to handling visas, but nevertheless has seen a "10-percent drop in business."

"The embassy only takes six people at a time, and the others wait outside for one or two hours," said the agency's owner, Eila Raita. "It's a climate like ours, that's not so nice in winter."

Nevertheless, she is persevering. "Other travel agents simply sell their destinations, but we like France, and we still handle about 200 passports every week," she said.

The visa requirement is admittedly "not a good promotional item," according to an official at the French Tourist Office in New York, but it seems to be doing little to dent Americans' interest in vacations in France.

"Frankly, I doubt it will do without it," said George L. Herr, public relations director at the office. Nevertheless, he said, about 90,000 travel inquiries have been received by the office so far this year, a 45-percent increase over the same period in 1986, and "it's hard to get on an Air France flight out of New York."

Mr. Herr said the chief concern of Americans planning to visit France is the weakness of the dollar rather than the need to obtain visas.

The French consulate in New York set up a special office to cope with the increased demand. It processed 34,000 applications in May alone, and says the longest a personal caller has to wait for a tourist visa is 24 hours. Mail applications take about one week, the office says.

## KOREA: 357 Prisoners Are Freed

(Continued from Page 1)

blowing among the people that the time has come for us to be the makers of our history," said the Reverend Moon Dong Hwan, a leading dissident and the younger brother of the Reverend Moon Il Hwan. "It's really amazing how it has taken hold."

In another sign of change, Ambassador James R. Lilley of the United States met Wednesday with Mr. Kim at the U.S. Embassy. It was the first time during the Reagan administration that an ambassador had agreed to such a session at the embassy.

Still, Koreans and Western diplomats cautioned that many obstacles remained as South Korea tries to move toward democracy.

Most immediately, they said, a funeral planned for Thursday for a student who died Sunday could lead to renewed street disturbances. The student, Lee Han Yul,

21, died from injuries sustained on June 9. He was struck in the head by a police tear gas grenade during a clash outside Yonsei University.

Students at Yonsei plan to hold a funeral for him on campus, followed by a procession to the southern provincial capital of Kwangju, where he will be buried. The police have not agreed, however, to let the procession go past the U.S. Embassy and through central Seoul.

Western diplomats said there could be disturbances in Kwangju, where animosity to the Chun government has been high since soldiers quelled an uprising in 1980.

The issue of remaining prisoners remains contentious. The government has said that more may be freed, but that Communists and other guilty of the most serious crimes will not be released. The opposition maintains that some prisoners were tortured into saying they were Communists.

## PLASTIC: West Germany's Cash-Crazy Consumers Discover Credit Cards

(Continued from Page 1)

for about 12 percent of all West German retail sales in 1986. Charges are taken directly from a person's bank account with only a minor, fixed service fee added. Since most bank accounts in West Germany allow overdrafts to a limit, this amounts to an open line of credit.

But Eurocheques also have disadvantages. The limit on a check is 400 DM, so for expensive purchases the consumer must make out more than one. And in southern Europe, particularly Italy, banks charge a prohibitively high fee for cashing them.

Irrked by the paperwork involved with Eurocheques and commission charges on credit cards, the West German Retailers Association, and the Hotel and Restaurant Association are fighting back. They plan to introduce their own card, the "German Credit Card," by the end of the year. It will sport the German national colors: red, yellow and black.

The groups hope that the annual fee of 60 DM, coupled with fixed sales commissions of 2.75 percent, will prove as attractive to German consumers as to restaurants, hotels and shops.

Hubertus Tesser, a spokesman for the retailers association, said that cardholders initially would not be able to use the card abroad, but that an international network was being planned. Banking sources in Frankfurt say the groups are negotiating with the Visa card organization to provide international acceptance.

Although the German Credit Card will actually be a charge card, the sponsors hope to lure holders by waiving the annual fee for frequent users.

The two most commonly held cards in Germany are American

Express and the Eurocard/MasterCard. The Eurocard is issued by the Gesellschaft für Zahlungssysteme, which is owned by West German banks and savings institutions, and is dominated by Deutsche Bank AG, the largest commercial bank. Each card is held by about 500,000 people, according to the issuers.

The banks tried to intimidate the retailers and their allies into abandon-

ing the new card, banking sources said, threatening them with a surcharge on Eurocheque transactions. The ploy did not work.

Eckhard van Hooven, a managing board member of Deutsche Bank, known as the "Father of Eurocheque" for his role in developing the system, was one of the leaders in the fight against the German card, sources said.

While that battle appears to have been lost, Mr. van Hooven made it clear that if it comes to an outright scramble for private customers with credit cards, the banks will be in the thick of it.

"Whoever commands the personal bank account and payment transactions," he said, "has the key to the rest of the banking business."

## SHIPS: Questions on Gulf Role

(Continued from Page 1)

ers would travel only to a point just outside the Gulf, Khawr Fakkan in the United Arab Emirates, where the oil would be transferred to other vessels. The escorted tankers would then return to Kuwait for more oil.

This plan would greatly increase the number of convoys per month and thus increase the number of U.S. escorts. An aide to Mr. Aspin said that instead of the five round trips per month that the U.S. Navy had scheduled, it might take as many as 10 a month to meet the Kuwaiti plan.

The aide said that instead of U.S. warships escorting 35 percent of all Kuwaiti exports, they might be protecting as much as 70 percent.

However, Richard L. Armitage, the assistant secretary of defense, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 16 that the 11 Kuwaiti tankers to be protected by U.S. warships would be carrying 65 to 70 percent of total Kuwaiti exports.

Thus, it was not immediately clear to what extent the U.S. and Kuwaiti plans may be at odds.

Mr. Aspin said it was not clear how Iran, which has been attacking other nations' ships when they call for oil at Kuwaiti ports, will react if so much of Kuwait's oil is put under U.S. protection.

"The key fact is that the U.S. Navy would determine when it can and cannot escort," Mr. Aspin said. "We hope that is what happens. Kuwait should not control the schedule."

### Opposition Weakens

Twelve members of the House Armed Services Committee agreed Tuesday not to vote to block the Reagan administration's Gulf escort plan, a move that severely damaged congressional efforts to halt the plan. The New York Times reported from Washington.

Although some members said they would like to see the plan delayed beyond mid-July, they said that legislation to block it would be a blow to American credibility among Arab nations in the Gulf. The members included four Republicans and eight Democrats who had just returned from a visit to the Gulf.

The members met there with American and foreign diplomats and with military officers in Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Although the lawmakers balked at moving to reverse U.S. policy in the Gulf, they returned to Washington still unhappy.

"Some do not like the policy but believe that to stop it now would have worse consequences than going ahead," they said.

## 2 U.S. Subs Barred From Greek Waters

United Press International

ATHENS — Two U.S. nuclear submarines armed with intercontinental ballistic missiles were barred Wednesday from Greek territorial waters, according to Defense Minister Yannis Charalambopoulos.

He said the Socialist government had denied "two nuclear submarines passage into Greek territorial waters, and the right to anchor" in a southern Greek port.

The ban follows a dispute over reported U.S. allegations that the Greek government had held secret talks with a Palestinian extremist organization. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu called on the United States last week to withdraw allegations that his government had held secret talks with Abu Nidal as a way of avoiding terrorist actions on Greek soil.

Mr. Charalambopoulos said the action against the U.S. vessels was taken because "there was no notification three months in advance as required," and because "certain technical specifications were not adhered to, such as specifying what the compensation would be in the event of an accident."

### East German Guard Flees

Reviews

BERLIN — An East German border guard, dodging gunfire, fled across the border to West Berlin, the police said Wednesday.



## SCIENCE

## Newton: Still an Influence After 300 Years

By Barry James

THIS week marks the 300th anniversary of the publication of Sir Isaac Newton's "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica," a fundamental work for the whole of modern science and a key influence on the philosophy of the European Enlightenment.

"It is still valid and applicable to my everyday work," said Desmond King-Hale, a mathematician at Britain's Royal Aircraft Establishment, who uses methods directly derived from the "Principia" to track satellite orbits. "Relativity and particle physics don't come into it. Everything we do is based on Newton."

The "Principia" not only made contributions of the first magnitude to the physical sciences, but it changed the methodology of scientific inquiry — placing the emphasis on experiment and observation rather than on speculative deduction.

It established the three laws of motion:

- That an inert object subjected to force will move at a constant speed in the same direction unless another force acts upon it.
- That a change in motion is mathematically proportionate to the force applied.
- That for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

From these laws, and with help from the researches of Galileo and Kepler, Newton in the "Principia" derived his law of gravitation — the law that keeps spacecraft in their orbits today.

Using his vast knowledge of mathematics, Newton proved that two objects exert a gravitational pull on each other in proportion to

their mass, and that this attraction decreases with the square of the distance between them. This enabled him to work out the details of how planets move around the sun and provided a logical explanation of the structure of the universe.

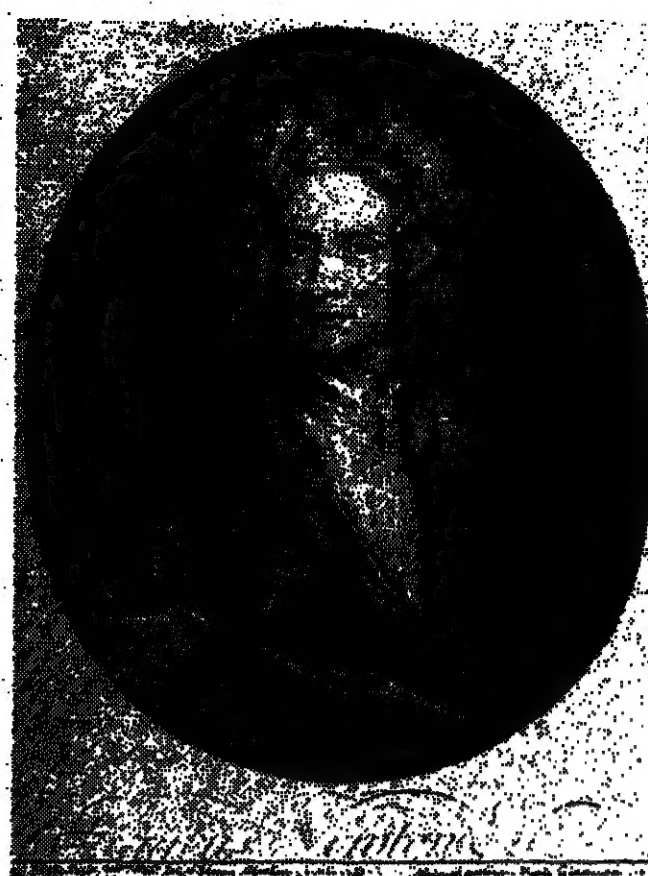
Before Newton, natural philosophers, notably the Frenchman René Descartes, had attempted to

*Philosophers had attempted to explain natural phenomena by imaginary mechanisms among invisible particles of matter.*

explain natural phenomena by means of imaginary mechanisms among invisible particles of matter. "Newton's great achievement was that he cut through all the mumbo-jumbo," said King-Hale.

In the following century, Newton's ideas were enthusiastically embraced by the *Philosophes* of the French Enlightenment, particularly Voltaire and Jean d'Alembert.

"Very few people read Newton's works, for it takes considerable knowledge to understand him," Voltaire said. Nevertheless, he took it upon himself to popularize the ideas of Newton among the French intelligentsia. After a trip to England, he wrote three letters explaining the comparative methods of Descartes and Newton, the



Isaac Newton: Nature was an open book.

law of gravity, the science of optics and the development of calculus.

D'Alembert, in the "Preliminary Discourse" to the *Encyclopédie*, the great intellectual achievement of the 18th century, praised Newton for having undermined methods based on speculative systems — "more suited to flatter the imagination than to enlighten reason."

According to D'Alembert and the other *Philosophes*, true science should not be concerned with dogmatic systems, conjectures and hypotheses, but should be limited to what can be observed from known facts and data.

"For the *Philosophes* Newton was a great revelation that nature could be explained in mathematical

and human terms," King-Hale said. "Without him, the production of the *Encyclopédie* could not have occurred."

Newton's "Principia" was important to the Enlightenment philosophers because it confirmed their belief that knowledge based on experiment and observation was superior to knowledge derived from intuition, faith or authority — referring particularly to the Roman Catholic Church.

Newton unleashed the idea that all nature is open to rational enquiry. The *Philosophes* thought his methods could be applied not just to physics and astronomy, but one day to more subjective areas such as the analysis of the human mind.

But toward the end of the 18th century and the early part of the 19th, Jean-Jacques Rousseau and the poets of the Romantic movement turned away from the mathematical dryness of the Newtonian method, calling it dehumanizing and godless, and instead proposed a philosophy of nature that combined the physical and the spiritual. "To set matter in motion by an abstraction is to utter words without meaning," said Rousseau, "and to attribute to matter a given direction is to assume a determining cause."

Although Newton's ideas were used as the spearhead in the attack against organized religion in 18th-century France, Newton himself was a mystic and a metaphysician, who dabbled in alchemy, biblical prophecies and mystical allegory.

"He believed that a great pattern flowed from the mind of God and that there were great truths to be perceived if you worked through all the symbolism," said Rupert Hall, a retired professor of science history who has edited Newton's letters. Together with King-Hale, Hall organized a recent anniversary symposium at London's Royal Society, over which Newton once presided.

Even his greatest supporters do not claim that Newton had a pleasant personality. He could be petty, quick to become angry and slow to forgive a wrong, whether real or imaginary. Much of his later life was consumed by a quarrel with the German natural philosopher Gottfried Leibniz over which of the two invented differential calculus, the method used to measure curves accurately. Although Leibniz published the first book on the subject, it is now recognized that Newton invented modern calculus as part of his research into optics.

Strangely, Newton used traditional but relatively clumsy geometrical methods rather than calculus to explain his universal law of gravity. In estimating satellite orbits today, King-Hale and fellow space scientists use calculus, but still cannot fault Newton's figures. The weakness of the Newtonian

physics, as the Comte de Buffon pointed out in the late 18th century, was that it was not particularly effective in establishing truths about the wiggly creatures and strange plants of the real world.

"There are very few subjects as simple . . . that is to say, as stripped of physical qualities as the Newtonian universe," Buffon said in the introduction to his "Histoire naturelle." "There are very few subjects in physics in which the abstract sciences can be applied so advantageously. And I scarcely see anything but astronomy and optics to which they might be of any great service."

Modern particle physics has shown that matter does not always behave in the manner postulated by Newton. But Einstein, who acknowledged Newton as his teacher, said his general theory of relativity had led to only small deviations from Newton's laws of motion and gravity.

"Fortunate Newton!" Einstein once wrote. "Happy childhood of science! To him, Nature was an open book whose letters he could read without effort. His conceptions seemed to flow spontaneously from Nature itself, from the beautiful experiments which he ranged in order like playthings, and described with an affectionate wealth of detail."

Having laid the foundations of the modern universe, having described the nature of light by demonstrating with a prism that all colors are present in white light; having invented the reflective telescope and differential calculus, Newton bowed out of science after the publication of the "Principia."

Although Continental scientists continued for a generation to reject Newton's idea that an object could exert a gravitational pull on another object from a distance — they called it a return to the "occult" — the publication of the "Principia" raised Newton to international prominence.

His new fame, and a taste of life in London made him dissatisfied with the cloistered academic life at Cambridge University. So he moved to London where he became warden and then master of the Royal Mint at a handsome salary, and eventually president of the Royal Society. In the capital, he dedicated most of his intellectual powers to religion and theology, although he also expanded and corrected the "Principia" for a second edition published in 1713.

As head of the mint, he supervised the issuing of a new coinage and became the terror of counterfeiters, many of whom he sent to the gallows.

"He was," said King-Hale, "a very strange and wide-ranging man."

## IN BRIEF

## Fetal Tissue May Aid in Transplants

ROCHESTER, New York (NYT) — Scientists at a conference here said they expected to experiment soon with transplanting animal or human fetal tissue into patients' brains to replace the destroyed cells that account for Parkinson's disease. Experiments with transplants of a patient's own adrenal gland tissue are promising, but researchers said that animal experiments indicate fetal tissue might prove more effective.

In Sweden, researchers have transplanted human fetal brain tissue in animals and plan to try using human fetal tissue in patients, perhaps in a year. But use of human fetal tissue is controversial and banned in some countries. In the United States, experiments with human fetal tissue are legal in most states.

The search is on for an abundant source of such embryonic tissue, researchers said, and among the candidates is the pig. Tissue from unborn pigs was inserted into the brains of rats. Although derived from a different species, the inserted cells prospered and established contact with the nervous system of the brain.

Scientists believe that once in the brain, certain fetal or adrenal tissues produce dopamine. A shortage of dopamine is thought to cause the tremors, rigidity, speech difficulties and other muscular deficiencies of the disease, a common ailment of the elderly. Also discussed was the possibility of using transplanted brain tissue to treat other disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy and stroke.

## Hypertension Linked to Erratic Diets

CHICAGO (AP) — Animal studies suggest that overweight people who go on crash diets and then resume eating large amounts may risk developing high blood pressure, a researcher says.

"Our findings may serve as another precaution against erratic swings in food intake," said Douglas O. Nelson, associate professor of physiology at Northwestern University, who directed the experiments.

"It is commonly assumed that blood pressure in humans is affected by body weight and that weight loss through calorie restriction will effectively lower blood pressure," he said. "But we can conclude from our animal model that eating patterns and nutritional state — not body weight changes — may be better predictors of blood pressure changes."

In the experiment, 19 rats were made overweight. The researchers then allowed nine of the rats to overfeed continuously for 18 weeks, while they subjected the other 10 to alternating periods of fasting and feasting. He said they found that blood pressure was unaffected in the rats that overfed constantly, while the periodically fasted rats became hypertensive.

## Trees May Be a Source of Pollution

WASHINGTON (AP) — Government researchers, in a report that could revive the "killer tree" jokes of Ronald Reagan's 1980 presidential campaign, say new measurements show that trees may contribute to acid rain and other pollution.

The annual report for 1986 of the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program noted that volatile organic compounds react in sunlight with nitrogen oxides produced by combustion to form ozone, an important ground-level pollutant although at high altitude it is a shield against the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays.

Volatile organics also form other oxidizing compounds such as hydrogen peroxide, which scientists believe is responsible for 70 to 80 percent of the transformation of sulfur dioxide from power plant and industrial smokestacks to sulfuric acid.

## Aged Dairy Product Dug Up in a Bog

TIPPERARY, Ireland (AP) — A large lump of cheese or butter estimated to be up to 1,400 years old has been found in a bog in County Tipperary by workmen digging peat, an archaeologist reported.

"We think it would still be edible but we're not keen on trying it as it seems from the depth at which it was found to have been buried in the fifth or sixth century A.D.," Tony Candon said. He said the lump, found under five feet (1.5 meters) of bog, required two men to lift it.

Mr. Candon said the lump would be turned over to agricultural scientists to examine. He said the wrapping was more important than the food for what it could tell about ancient crafts. "We don't know for sure what the wrapping is but it looks like some kind of wickerwork," he said.

## How to Foster Sibling Harmony

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE  
GIRL, 5 years old, to mother: "But that's not fair. You read to him first last night."

Mother to daughter, 13: "Why can't you be more like your sister? She's always cheerful!"

Boy, 6 to brother, 8: "That's my ball — give it back. Daddy bought it for me."

Exchanges like these can be heard in millions of American households where children vie for their rights, their individuality and their parents' love and attention. But the way parents handle such rivalries often determines not only how well brothers and sisters get along in childhood and beyond, but also how each child feels about himself and his parents.

Parents who inadvertently, or sometimes deliberately, foster competition between siblings or lock their children into roles (for example, calling one the nest and precocious child and another a disorganized dreamer) can create an emotionally inhibiting environment that limits a child's development, and can also cause resentments that block loving, cooperative relations, among the children.

The ill effects can be lifelong. Adele Faber and Elaine Mazlish report the words of adults they interviewed for their book, "Siblings Without Rivalry" (W.W. Norton):

• "To this day there's tension between us."

• "To this day we can't seem to relate."

Life is not always easy for the favored sibling. As one man in a workshop for parents recalled: "My parents always praised me for being the most responsible one, and I lived up to their expectations. But it came at a price. To this day, my brother and sister still play helpless and I'm stuck with all the family problems."

In typecasting children parents can thwart their development — for example by urging music lessons only for the "talented" child and encouraging sports only for the family athlete.

But most serious are the cut-throat rivalries, bickering and physical fighting that can create havoc not just for siblings but for their parents as well. Faber and Mazlish, who conduct workshops for parents on Long Island, offer guidelines and examples for fostering wholesome, cooperative sibling relationships. Their techniques can be adapted by adults to re-establish harmony with their estranged siblings and to bury resentments against parents who played favorites. Here are some of their suggestions:

• Avoid comparisons, either unfavorable or favorable. Unfavorable comparisons ("Even the baby is neater than you are") might prompt one child to decide, "If I can't be the best I'll be the worst," to resent the life measuring himself against others. Favorable comparisons ("I wish your brother was as organized as you are") can give one child a vested interest in surpassing the other. "Describe the child or behavior in question without reference to a sibling: 'You spilled milk on your shirt'; 'Gee, but you're well-organized.'"

• Forget about being fair. Rather than try to give equally in measured amounts (children will all

ways say "he got more" or "here are better" anyway), give to each child according to individual needs: new pajamas for Lizzie when she outgrows hers, a T-shirt for Johnnie for his birthday.

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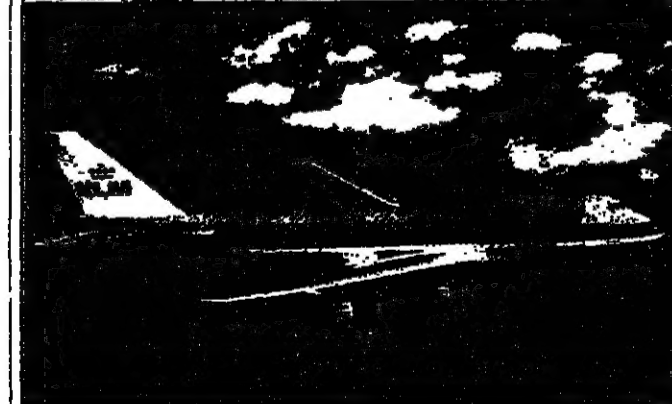


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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	170.00	169.00	169.00	169.00
AT&T	150.00	149.00	149.00	149.00
Amgen	120.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
Amgen	120.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
Amgen	120.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
Amgen	120.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
Amgen	120.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
Amgen	120.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
Amgen	120.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
Amgen	120.00	119.00	119.00	119.00

Market Sales				
NYSE 3 p.m. volume	173,000,000			
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	11,700,000			
NYSE 5 p.m. volume	15,500,000			
NYSE 6 p.m. volume	15,500,000			
NYSE 7 p.m. volume	15,500,000			

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Open	Close	Prev.
173.36	172.97	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	172.97	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	172.97	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	172.97	172.97	173.36	172.97

NYSE Closing				
Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97

AMEX Diary				
Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97

NASDAQ Index				
Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	170.00	169.00	169.00	169.00
AT&T	150.00	149.00	149.00	149.00
Amgen	120.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
Amgen	120.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
Amgen	120.00	119.00	119.00	119.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97

NYSE Diary				
Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97

Standard & Poor's Index				
Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97

Previous NASDAQ Diary				
Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97

AMEX Stock Index				
Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97
173.36	173.36	172.97	173.36	172.97

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## Dow Average Sets a Record

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher Wednesday in active trading, setting a new record for the Dow Jones industrial average.

The Dow was up 14.19 according to preliminary figures to 2,463.97. The previous record close of 2,451.05 was set on June 25.

Volume ran to over 200 million shares, up from 201 million Tuesday.

Prices were up in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Stocks opened higher but quickly turned mixed as blue chip issues erased initial gains. Under pressure from profit-takers, the market was posting narrow losses by mid-morning. Prices recovered a bit by early afternoon and were posting narrow gains in late trading.

The Dow reached record levels during the afternoon with the dollar little changed, bonds a bit weaker and investors generally skeptical.

Peter Furniss, vice president in equity trading at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., said that weak bond prices restrained equity gains. But he said that investors still have plenty of money left to invest in the market: cash that has been on the sidelines because many participants expected the market to slide after the Fourth of July holiday weekend.

"We are at new highs but people are not enthusiastic," Mr. Furniss said. "There's a lot of skepticism."

AT&T was among the most active issues, but it was little unchanged.

At 3 P.M., Texaco was up 1/2 to 45% on volume of 2.36 million shares. The Australian investor Robert Holmes & Court raised his stake in the company to 7.4 percent.

Texaco stated from its White Plains headquarters that it had received a copy of Mr. Holmes & Court's filing. Texaco noted the filing made no change in Holmes & Court's previously stated intention of acquiring Texaco shares for investment purposes only, but the company declined to comment on whether it had been in contact with the investor.

The latest disclosure comes amid continuing speculation over whether Texaco was near a settlement of its multibillion-dollar legal battle with Pennzoil Co.

Gillette was up 2 1/2 to 40% amid takeover speculation.

Lockheed was ahead 3 to 56%. The stock has been strong all week amid speculation about a restructuring.

Among other blue chips, General Electric, USX, Eastman Kodak, Merck and DuPont were higher.

IBM advanced sharply. Cray Research, Honeywell, Compaq Computer and Texas Instruments were up. Digital Equipment was posting a small loss.

Honda, Hitachi and Matsushita Electric fell sharply after stock prices plunged in Tokyo. On the Amex, Blockbuster Energy was the most active issue, edging higher.

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	170.00	169.00	169.00	169.00
AT&T	150.00	149.00	149.00	149.00
Amgen	120.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
Amgen	120.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
Amgen	120.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
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AT&T	150.00	149.00	149.00	149.00
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Amgen	120.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
Amgen	120.00	119.00	119.00	119.00
Amgen	120.00	119.00	119.00	119.00

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THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1987

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## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

As Ethics Courses Multiply,  
Prospective Tycoons ShrugBy SHERRY BUCHANAN  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A growing number of business schools and management education programs are offering business ethics courses for the first time or expanding such programs. The renewed interest in ethics may result from a sense of collective guilt: Some of the executives and brokers accused of illegal insider trading in the City of London or on Wall Street are former students.

Martin A. Siegel, a former merger specialist with Kidder, Peabody & Co. who pleaded guilty in February to two felony counts in an insider trading case, is a Harvard Business School alumnus.

Harvard Business School is currently raising \$30 million to fund a business ethics program. John S.R. Shad, the former head of the Securities and Exchange Commission and a past chairman of E.F. Hutton & Co., is providing the bulk of the endowment to show students that "ethics pay."

London Business School introduced a business ethics course last year for the first time, as did the Instituto de Estudios Superiores de la Empresa, or IESE, in Barcelona, one of Spain's leading business schools.

The European Foundation for Management Development in Brussels, a training organization, is planning to hold a business ethics symposium for managers in November.

But business ethics courses have yet to reach the top of the popularity charts with graduate business students or managers. The majority of students seeking an MBA, or masters degree in business administration, prefer to take courses that they believe will yield instant payoffs when they step into the real world. Business Ethics doesn't qualify.

Companies enroll their managers in outside programs either to sharpen specific business skills, as in finance, management, communications, marketing, or sales, or to improve their health.

"If we tried to offer a business ethics course, I don't think there would be too many takers," said Philip Sadler, a principal at Ashbridge College of Management, one of the largest management training programs in England. Mr. Sadler sees the need for a more ethical orientation in business, but the college does not offer any courses with "ethics" in the title.

"Managers are mainly concerned with being competitive," Mr. Sadler said. "They have to balance ethics against survival."

Last year, only 65 MBA students enrolled in Harvard Business School's "Ethical Aspects of Corporate Policy" class, which was introduced in 1978. But 400 students enrolled in a course entitled "Power and Influence."

Even if business ethics courses are not self-starters, the more philosophically oriented MBA students and managers are concerned about what they should or should not do in business.

"People who came to the business ethics course were the more thoughtful types who were less immediately interested in things which could benefit them," said Andrew Lickerman, a senior lecturer at London Business School.

For example, students in his ethics class asked whether companies should invest in countries with repressive regimes, and if managers had a moral responsibility to disclose more information than what was absolutely required to shareholders.

Some educators argue that the best way to interest students and managers in business ethics is to incorporate case studies that raise ethical questions into other courses, such as Business Policy, International Management or Organizational Behavior.

Even those in favor of teaching business ethics still point out that the system can corrupt.

"The style of the company follows what the men at the top do," said Neville Cooper, chairman of the Institute of Business Ethics in London. "Many young people go into business because of principles, but it is very hard for them when the atmosphere where they work isn't going their way."

Earnings  
At Allegis  
Up 299%United Airlines  
Still to Cut Jobs

United Press International

CHICAGO — Allegis Corp. reported a 299 percent increase in second-quarter earnings Wednesday, a day after a cut was announced in 250 management jobs at United Airlines.

The parent company of United Airlines, Hertz car rental and the Westin and Hilton hotel chains said quarterly earnings jumped to \$73.4 million or \$1.29 per share from \$18.4 million or 41 cents a share last year.

Sales were \$2.88 billion, up from \$2.35 billion in the second quarter of 1986.

Allegis reported six-month earnings of \$42.8 million or 79 cents per share, compared with a 1986 loss of \$84.6 million or \$1.97 per share.

Sales for the six-month period were \$5.25 billion, compared with \$4.22 billion last year.

Allegis attributed the earnings primarily to increased traffic and higher fares at United Airlines.

A \$5 billion takeover offer by the pilots ignited a two-month battle for the travel conglomerate that eventually led to the resignation of the company's chairman, Richard J. Ferris.

United, the largest single U.S. air carrier, posted sales of \$2.07 billion for the quarter, a 14 percent increase over \$1.81 billion in 1986.

United had earnings of \$68.6 million in the quarter compared to \$10.3 million last year. Six-month earnings were \$27.1 million compared to a \$96.9 million loss in the first half of 1986.

Hertz had second-quarter earnings of \$9.3 million, down from \$12.7 million in the same period last year. Sales were \$480.5 million compared to \$402.1 million in 1986.



Charlie Underwood, an operations engineer, in American's reservations control room.

U.S. Airlines: The Digital Dogfight  
Battle Heats Up Over Computer Reservation SystemsBy Martha M. Hamilton  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — One of the hardest-fought marketing battles in the U.S. airline industry involves not discount fares or frequent flyer programs but computer reservation systems.

In just a few years, these systems have become tools of critical importance, radically transforming the distribution system through which airline tickets are sold, and offering carriers once undreamed of opportunities for fine tuning their marketing.

In 1978, the year the skies over the United States were deregulated, U.S. airlines carried about 235 million passengers, who, typically, booked their own flights. Travel agents handled about 38 percent of the volume.

This year, U.S. airlines are expected to carry more than 415 million passengers. Travel agents, using computer reservation systems, will sell most of those tickets — more than 80 percent for domestic trips and more than 90 percent for international flights.

The major airlines are becoming technology companies in addition to transportation companies. The computer operation "is the heart of the airline," according to Barry A. Kotar, president of the Allegis Corp. subsidiary that runs United Air-

line's Apollo computer reservation system. "The whole airline couldn't operate without it."

As the importance of these systems has grown, so have concerns about their use. Smaller airlines, which pay transaction fees for tickets booked through one of the systems, have complained that those fees are too high. They say that the contracts binding them to a system are too restrictive and that the systems may give the airlines operating them an unfair advantage.

This year the Department of Transportation announced that it would investigate computer reservation systems to determine whether the power that the systems confer was being abused, a charge often leveled by airlines that do not have systems. Members of Congress also have expressed concern.

In aviation economics right now in terms of competitive relationships between carriers and the effect on consumers and travel agents," said Matthew V. Scoozza, the Transportation Department's assistant secretary for policy and international affairs. He added that "my whole

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Holmes à Court  
Raises Stake in  
Texaco to 7.4 %

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Robert Holmes à Court, the Australian financier, disclosed Wednesday that he had raised his stake in Texaco Inc. to 7.44 percent from 6.4 percent, and that he had been approached about serving on a shareholders' committee in the company's legal pursuit of bankruptcy protection.

Wall Street analysts said that Mr. Holmes à Court, who is famed for his astute purchases of undervalued companies, had any number of options for his investment, including an eventual takeover bid should he care to make it.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, Mr. Holmes à Court indicated that companies he controls held about 18.04 million common shares of Texaco, including 2.53 million shares purchased at prices ranging from \$36.37 to \$41 a share between May 20 and July 2.

When Mr. Holmes à Court, Australia's richest man, disclosed May 20 that his interests had bought 15.5 million common shares of Texaco, at an average price of \$34.90, he said he had no plans to seek control of the company.

But that announcement set off a flurry of trading in Texaco shares. By Wednesday afternoon their price had risen 37 1/2 cents, to \$45.124, and were the fourth most actively traded issue on the New York Stock Exchange.

The latest disclosure came amid continuing speculation over whether Texaco was near a settlement of its multimillion-dollar legal battle with Pennzoil Co. Texaco is appealing a \$10.35 billion judgment that a Texas state court jury awarded after Pennzoil alleged that Texaco had improperly interfered in 1984 with an attempted merger with Getty Oil Co.

Texaco filed for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in April to help forestall enforcement of the judgment while appeals were being made.

The SEC filing Wednesday indicated that the U.S. trustee for the Southern District of New York, Harold D. Jones, who is overseeing Texaco's bankruptcy proceedings, had asked whether Mr. Holmes à Court's group was willing to serve on a committee representing the interests of Texaco's equity security holders.

Mr. Holmes à Court's filing said that his companies "have not yet determined if any of them is willing to serve on such a committee."

Senate Asks Ban  
On Certain Loans

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate Wednesday barred U.S. approval of multilateral development bank loans that would help poor countries produce any crop or mineral in oversupply and voted sanctions for such loans. It still must go to the House.

U.S. representatives to the World Bank and other lending institutions would be required to vote against loans for products in surplus, whether or not their production would be for domestic use. The United States would be required to withhold its share of the funding.

Supporters said it was necessary to help U.S. farmers and mining companies, which have seen prices and exports fall precipitously in recent years.

## U.S. Regulatory Move May Reverse Decline of Long-Distance Phone Prices

By Calvin Sims  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The era of declining prices for long-distance telephone calls may be nearing an end in the United States.

One of the federal government's goals in breaking up the Bell System has been reached: In the three and a half years since American Telephone & Telegraph Co. spun off its regional operating subsidiaries, long-distance telephone rates have fallen more than 30 percent.

But the government, in a move that could again reshape the U.S. telephone business, is now planning to dump the regulatory system responsible for the decline in prices. And AT&T's two sibling

competitors, MCI Communications Corp. and US Sprint Communications Co., support the change.

Currently, the Federal Communications Commission indirectly limits how much telephone companies can charge for long-distance calls by limiting the profits that the leader in the business, AT&T, can make on such calls.

But on Aug. 4, the commission is likely to propose that this system be replaced with limits on the prices themselves, according to members of the commission's staff.

That move would give AT&T, which has more than 80 percent of the long-distance market, much more freedom in what it charges.

Financial analysts say that the immediate effect of such a regulatory change, which would probably go into effect by early 1988, would be a halt in the decline of long-distance rates. Over the longer term, they say, rates would almost certainly rise.

For this reason, consumer advocates oppose price ceilings. They argue that AT&T would be in a position to eliminate or cripple its competition by engaging in cut-throat pricing. Then AT&T could increase prices again, they say.

Although the FCC will hold public hearings on the matter, it has the authority to change the regulatory system.

AT&T says it would prefer complete deregulation of pricing, but favors price ceilings over the existing system.

Until recently, MCI and US Sprint had opposed giving AT&T more pricing freedom.

But paradoxically, the current system of regulating prices has been the force that has hurt them the most, by bringing about a far steeper drop in long-distance rates than they had anticipated.

Under the current system created in the late 1950s, AT&T is allowed to earn only a predetermined rate of return on the capital investment in its long-distance business. That rate is heavily influenced by interest rates.

The rate of return, now 12.2 percent, has been steadily falling since the Bell System breakup because of a general decline in interest rates.

In addition, AT&T's costs of providing long-distance service have declined since the breakup, principally because the regional telephone companies have been reducing their access charges, the amount they charge long-distance carriers to connect their systems to local networks.

Under the rate-of-return method, AT&T has had to pass its savings on to consumers in the form of lower prices.

These factors have left AT&T's rivals hard because lower prices is their main weapon for competing. Even the survival of MCI and US Sprint is in question. AT&T, which earned \$139 million on revenues of \$19.1 billion last year, is the only one operating at a profit.

## Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Australian	1.54	Swiss	1.25	British	1.54	Yen	127.25
Belgian	36.25	French	6.55	German	1.36	Italian	1.36
Canadian	1.25	Japanese	163.00	Spanish	166.64	Portuguese	200.48
Dutch	2.36	South African	1.47	Swedish	4.66	Israeli	3.40
French	6.55	Thai	50.75	Israeli	3.40	Israeli	3.40
German	1.36	West German	1.36	Israeli	3.40	Israeli	3.40
Italian	1.36	West German	1.36	Israeli	3.40	Israeli	3.40
Japanese	163.00	West German	1.36	Israeli	3.40	Israeli	3.40
Portuguese	200.48	West German	1.36	Israeli	3.40	Israeli	3.40
Spanish	166.64	West German	1.36	Israeli	3.40	Israeli	3.40
Swedish	4.66	West German	1.36	Israeli	3.40	Israeli	3.40
Swiss	1.25	West German	1.36	Israeli	3.40	Israeli	3.40
Thai	50.75	West German	1.36	Israeli	3.40	Israeli	3.40
West German	1.36	West German	1.36	Israeli	3.40	Israeli	3.40
Yen	127.25	West German	1.36	Israeli	3.40	Israeli	3.40

Quotations in London and Zurich, Reuters in other European centers. New York rates of 3 P.M. 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## Suit Challenges Southland Buyout

The Associated Press

DALLAS — A lawsuit has been filed against Southland Corp. on behalf of shareholders, claiming that the convenience store giant's \$5.1 billion plan to go private does not reflect the true value of the company's vast assets.

Richard D. Greenfield, a Pennsylvania attorney, said Tuesday

that a class action suit filed by lawyers in U.S. District Court in Dallas contends that shareholders are owed more than the \$77 per share offered by Southland's management.

"Our own evaluation leads us to believe the price is not fair," he said. "We also feel that in an insider deal like this, where management knows the true value of the

assets, such an offer is blatantly unfair."

Mr. Greenfield said that Southland's extensive real estate holdings alone were worth significantly more than what was shown on the company's financial statement.

He said he would move to block management's tender offer and would seek access to Southland's internal documents.

## CBS Earnings Fall for Quarter

Reuters

NEW YORK — CBS Inc. said Wednesday that lower profits in the Broadcast Group led to a 20 percent drop in second quarter operating income to \$92.1 million from \$115.4 million a year ago.

The CBS Broadcast Group continues to operate in an economic environment of intensified competition for advertising dollars and share of audience," said Laurence Tisch, the president and chief executive officer.

The per-share second quarter operating earnings fell to \$3.77 from \$4.77 a year ago. Revenues, however, rose to \$1.205 billion from \$1.166 billion a year earlier.

## Fraud Squad Is Put on Case In Guinness Bid for Distillers

Reuters

LONDON — The Metropolitan Police fraud squad has been investigating aspects of the successful bid last year by the Anglo-Irish brewing firm, Guinness PLC, for the Scotch whisky maker, Distillers Co., the police revealed Wednesday.

Superintendent Richard Botwright of the Metropolitan Police said the fraud squad was put on the case in May.

Mr. Botwright said he could not comment on press reports that the fraud squad would seek to determine whether a conspiracy occurred to defraud Distillers shareholders.

The Department of Trade and Industry has never disclosed the

exact focus of its probe launched in December into the Guinness share membership.

The company is suspected of having bought its own shares to raise the value of its £2.7 billion (currently \$4.37 billion) takeover of Distillers. At the time, Guinness was competing against a rival bid from the supermarket chain, Argyle Group PLC.

An official at the Department of Prosecutions said the fraud investigation was focused on actions by individuals and companies during the takeover.

He said he believed the police had been given transcripts of evidence taken by investigators during their questioning of participants in the takeover battle.

## Japan Banks Cool to BofA Aid Request, Sources Say

Reuters

TOKYO — Officials from Japan's major commercial banks met Wednesday to discuss BankAmerica Corp.'s request for help in rebuilding its equity base, sources said, but most remained noncommittal because participation could undermine their efforts to boost primary capital.

Details of the discussions were not known, but they concerned BankAmerica's request that Japanese banks buy \$250 million in subordinated capital notes it plans to issue.

"Unless we clear the capital adequacy problem, we won't be able to buy BankAmerica's subordinated notes even if we want to," a senior official at a leading bank said.

He said many Japanese bank officials are sympathetic toward BankAmerica's financial plight and want to help, but that "this doesn't necessarily mean we would be willing to go along with their capital raising plan."

Banks would be required to deduct the value of such subordinated notes from their primary capital, under regulations proposed by U.S. and British authorities. Japanese banks are under pressure from abroad to boost their capital.

The banking sources said they doubted the meeting would produce any specific agreement, except on the need to ask authorities to allow them to treat the BankAmerica case as an exception to the capital adequacy requirements.

The sources said that those present at the meeting, held at the Tokyo headquarters of Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., were the senior officials from some 10 major banks.

Japanese securities houses and life insurance companies have been asked to buy \$100 million in preferred stock, the sources said, and a top BankAmerica official is expected to come to Tokyo early next week seeking their help.

## COMPANY NOTES

Air France's board has approved the purchase of seven Airbus A-340 long-range jets and agreed to an option on four more aircraft. The airline would take delivery of the new planes between 1993 and 1995 for flights to the United States, South America and Asia.

ACEC SA has reached an agreement to supply computer equipment for a new East German steel rolling mill, according to a Belgian government spokesman.

Bausch & Lomb Inc. has agreed to buy Pharmacia Inc. for \$40 million. A maker of generic pharmaceuticals for eye and ear treatment, the privately held company earned \$18.4 million in fiscal 1986, a 55 percent increase over 1985.

Castel Corp. has entered into a memorandum of understanding to acquire Equatorial Communications Co. for \$4.4 million in cash.

Consolidated Airlines will expand its work force in Denver by 20 percent, adding 1,450 new jobs by the end of 1987. Denver will become its largest U.S. maintenance center.

Hanscom PLC said Banco de Bilbao has acquired eight million shares, a 5.1 percent stake in Hambros, and will make a 15-year, £25 million (\$40.5 million) loan under a cooperation plan designed to help both banks compete more effectively in Europe.

Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. has hired two investment banking firms to help sell its chemical business and to investigate possible joint-venture or sale opportunities for its aluminum operations.

A spokesman for Kaiser Tech Ltd. said the company is not being liquidated, however.

M.A. Hanna Co. offered \$45 a share, or about \$315 million, to acquire Day International Corp.

MAN AG, the West German engineering group, and Alstom SA, the French engineering group, will form a joint subsidiary that is expected to become the world's largest producer of diesel engines.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and Banco de Santander have announced a joint venture to form an insurance company in Spain with an initial capital commitment of \$40 million.

Olvest SpA has created a new company, Prodest International SpA, which will market a new home computer, the PCI.

## G.T. BIOTECHNOLOGY & HEALTH FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Fixe  
Registered Office: 2, Boulevard Royal, 2953 Luxembourg.  
R.C. Luxembourg B-24840

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in G.T. BIOTECHNOLOGY & HEALTH FUND will be held at the head office of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 2, Boulevard Royal, 2953 Luxembourg, on Friday, July 17, 1987, at 3:00 p.m. with the following agenda:

1. Consideration of the Reports of the Manager and of the Independent Auditor;
2. Approval of the Statement of Net Assets and of the Statement of Operations as at March 31, 1987;
3. Resignation and re-appointment of the Directors and re-election of the Statutory and Independent Auditors;
4. Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the annual general meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder, neither by himself nor by proxy, may vote for a number of shares in excess of one-fifth of the outstanding shares or two-fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the meeting of July 17, 1987, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Company or with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, Boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

## GT DEUTSCHLAND FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable  
Registered Office: 2, Boulevard Royal, 2953 Luxembourg.  
R.C. Luxembourg B-25023

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in GT DEUTSCHLAND FUND will be held at the head office of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 2, Boulevard Royal, 2953 Luxembourg, on Friday, July 17, 1987, at 2:30 p.m. with the following agenda:

1. Consideration of the Reports of the Manager and of the Independent Auditor;
2. Approval of the Statement of Net Assets and of the Statement of Operations as at March 31, 1987;
3. Resignation and re-appointment of the Directors and re-election of the Statutory and Independent Auditors;
4. Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the annual general meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder, neither by himself nor by proxy, may vote for a number of shares in excess of one-fifth of the outstanding shares or two-fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the meeting of July 17, 1987, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Company or with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, Boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

## G.T. INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable  
Registered Office: 2, Boulevard Royal, 2953 Luxembourg.  
R.C. Luxembourg B-24842

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in G.T. INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND will be held at the head office of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 2, Boulevard Royal, 2953 Luxembourg, on Friday, July 17, 1987, at 12:00 (noon) with the following agenda:

1. Consideration of the Reports of the Manager and of the Independent Auditor;
2. Approval of the Statement of Net Assets and of the Statement of Operations as at March 31, 1987;
3. Resignation and re-appointment of the Directors and re-election of the Statutory and Independent Auditors;
4. Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the annual general meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting with the restriction that no shareholder, neither by himself nor by proxy, may vote for a number of shares in excess of one-fifth of the outstanding shares or two-fifths of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to take part at the meeting of July 17, 1987, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Company or with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, Boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

## Dow Jones Buys 14% Stake In News Group Expansion

The Associated Press

PARIS — Dow Jones & Co. Inc., publisher of The Wall Street Journal, has acquired a 14 percent share in the Expansion group of French economic publications, the group announced Wednesday.

Neither Jean-Louis Servan-Schreiber, chairman of Expansion's board of directors, nor Peter R. Kahn, executive vice president of Dow Jones, disclosed the price paid by the New York-based company.

At a joint news conference, Mr. Servan-Schreiber described the agreement as "an important link between French and Anglo-Saxon media organizations."

He said that the French group's publications would benefit from information services and from com-

mercial and technical aid provided by Dow Jones.

Mr. Kahn described the move as a "good investment in a dynamic company in a market with good potential."

"This is not a passive investment but an active partnership," he said. "We can bring a lot to the group."

The French group's publications include the weekly magazine L'Expansion and La Vie Française, the daily newspapers Agence Economique et Financière and La Tribune de l'Economie, two newsletters and other periodicals.

In addition to The Wall Street Journal, Dow Jones publishes the financial weekly Barron's. It has a number of other information services, including Teletext, that it will provide to the Expansion group.

## Shares in BAA Set at 245 Pence

Reuters

LONDON — The government said Wednesday that its sale this month of seven major British airports, the latest step in Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's privatization program, would bring at least £1.225 billion (about \$1.99 billion) to the government.

Announcing the pricing formula, it said it would sell 500 million shares of BAA PLC, formerly the British Airports Authority, with more than half going to the public at 245 pence each.

Of the total, 115 million would be sold in advance to financial institutions and 125 million would be sold through a tender offer, at a minimum of 245 pence. The price was in line with forecasts.

## Lufthansa Sees Brighter Outlook

Reuters

MUNICH — Lufthansa AG expects positive operating results in 1987 after a 66.6 million Deutsche mark (\$34.3 million) operating deficit in 1986, the chairman of the managing board, Heinz Rühner, said Wednesday.

However, he told the annual shareholders' meeting that despite an encouraging first five months, operating results were unlikely to return to 1984 or 1985 levels, when the airline made operating profits of 703.5 million DM and 152 million DM respectively.

As reported in its parent company net profit in 1986 of 64.4 million DM was little changed from the 63.0 million DM of the previous year. Mr. Rühner said results in the first five months, traditionally the airline's weakest period, were 63 million DM stronger than in the same period last year, but he gave no further details.

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The shareholders are informed that a dividend of U.S.\$ 0.07 per share declared payable on or after July 21, 1987 to shareholders of record on July 7, 1987, against surrender of coupon N° 8.

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The holder of the post will devise and write press releases, press lists, articles of a scientific, technical or general nature, and texts for publications, brochures, etc. These shall be written in such a way as to make complex technical subjects accessible to the general public as well as the specialist reader.

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  - Se nasceu depois de 14 de Agosto de 1948;
  - Se é nacional de um dos Estados-membros das Comunidades Europeias;
- Pode obter o aviso pormenorizado do concurso e o acto de candidatura publicado no Jornal Oficial das Comunidades n° C 167 de 25 de Junho de 1987, dirigindo-se, de preferência por bilhete postal, a:
- Comissão das Comunidades Europeias, Divisão Recrutamento, rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 BRUXELLES, tel.: 02/235.11.11;
  - Secretariado de Imprensa e Informação CCE, Rua do Salitre 56 - 10°, 1200 LISBOA, tel.: 54.11.44.
- Data limite para a apresentação das candidaturas: 14 de Agosto de 1987.
- \* A Comissão desenvolve uma política que tem por objectivo assegurar a igualdade de oportunidades entre mulheres e homens em todas as profissões.



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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
*Via The Associated Press*

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	125 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/2	125 1/4
Microsoft	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Apple	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Amazon	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Google	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Facebook	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Twitter	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
LinkedIn	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Slack	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Zoom	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Dropbox	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Spotify	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Netflix	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Amazon	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Google	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Facebook	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Twitter	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
LinkedIn	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Slack	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Zoom	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Dropbox	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Spotify	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4
Netflix	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/2	100 1/4

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Not most value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) = daily; (w) = weekly; (b) = bi-monthly; (r) = regularly; (i) = irregularly.

(w) Winch Holdings Ltd P.S. sec 100101	(w) GSAM Interad Inc. 50 10074	(d) (Inherent Bond Sales
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W-X-Y-Z									
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30	Wm	35	19	75	89	+ 14			
31	Wm	36	20	76	90	+ 16			
32	Wm	37	21	77	91	+ 18			
33	Wm	38	22	78	92	+ 20			
34	Wm	39	23	79	93	+ 22			
35	Wm	40	24	80	94	+ 24			
36	Wm	41	25	81	95	+ 26			
37	Wm	42	26	82	96	+ 28			
38	Wm	43	27	83	97	+ 30			
39	Wm	44	28	84	98	+ 32			
40	Wm	45	29	85	99	+ 34			
41	Wm	46	30	86	100	+ 36			
42	Wm	47	31	87	101	+ 38			
43	Wm	48	32	88	102	+ 40			
44	Wm	49	33	89	103	+ 42			
45	Wm	50	34	90	104	+ 44			
46	Wm	51	35	91	105	+ 46			
47	Wm	52	36	92	106	+ 48			
48	Wm	53	37	93	107	+ 50			
49	Wm	54	38	94	108	+ 52			
50	Wm	55	39	95	109	+ 54			
51	Wm	56	40	96	110	+ 56			
52	Wm	57	41	97	111	+ 58			
53	Wm	58	42	98	112	+ 60			
54	Wm	59	43	99	113	+ 62			
55	Wm	60	44	100	114	+ 64			
56	Wm	61	45	101	115	+ 66			
57	Wm	62	46	102	116	+ 68			
58	Wm	63	47	103	117	+ 70			
59	Wm	64	48	104	118	+ 72			
60	Wm	65	49	105	119	+ 74			
61	Wm	66	50	106	120	+ 76			
62	Wm	67	51	107	121	+ 78			
63	Wm	68	52	108	122	+ 80			
64	Wm	69	53	109	123	+ 82			
65	Wm	70	54	110	124	+ 84			
66	Wm	71	55	111	125	+ 86			
67	Wm	72	56	112	126	+ 88			
68	Wm	73	57	113	127	+ 90			
69	Wm	74	58	114	128	+ 92			
70	Wm	75	59	115	129	+ 94			
71	Wm	76	60	116	130	+ 96			
72	Wm	77	61	117	131	+ 98			
73	Wm	78	62	118	132	+ 100			
74	Wm	79	63	119	133	+ 102			
75	Wm	80	64	120	134	+ 104			
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77	Wm	82	66	122	136	+ 108			
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79	Wm	84	68	124	138	+ 112			
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87	Wm	92	76	132	146	+ 128			
88	Wm	93	77	133	147	+ 130			
89	Wm	94	78	134	148	+ 132			
90	Wm	95	79	135	149	+ 134			
91	Wm	96	80	136	150	+ 136			
92	Wm	97	81	137	151	+ 138			
93	Wm	98	82	138	152	+ 140			
94	Wm	99	83	139	153	+ 142			
95	Wm	100	84	140	154	+ 144			
96	Wm	101	85	141	155	+ 146			
97	Wm	102	86	142	156	+ 148			
98	Wm	103	87	143	157	+ 150			
99	Wm	104	88	144	158	+ 152			
100	Wm	105	89	145	159	+ 154			
101	Wm	106	90	146	160	+ 156			
102	Wm	107	91	147	161	+ 158			
103	Wm	108	92	148	162	+ 160			
104	Wm	109	93	149	163	+ 162			
105	Wm	110	94	150	164	+ 164			
106	Wm	111	95	151	165	+ 166			
107	Wm	112	96	152	166	+ 168			
108	Wm	113	97	153	167	+ 170			
109	Wm	114	98	154	168	+ 172			
110	Wm	115	99	155	169	+ 174			
111	Wm	116	100	156	170	+ 176			
112	Wm	117	101	157	171	+ 178			
113	Wm	118	102	158	172	+ 180			
114	Wm	119	103	159	173	+ 182			
115	Wm	120	104	160	174	+ 184			
116	Wm	121	105	161	175	+ 186			
117	Wm	122	106	162	176	+ 188			
118	Wm	123	107	163	177	+ 190			
119	Wm	124	108	164	178	+ 192			
120	Wm	125	109	165	179	+ 194			
121	Wm	126	110	166	180	+ 196			
122	Wm	127	111	167	181	+ 198			
123	Wm	128	112	168	182	+ 200			
124	Wm	129	113	169	183	+ 202			
125	Wm	130	114	170	184	+ 204			
126	Wm	131	115	171	185	+ 206			
127	Wm	132	116	172	186	+ 208			
128	Wm	133	117	173	187	+ 210			
129	Wm	134	118	174	188	+ 212			
130	Wm	135	119	175	189	+ 214			
131	Wm	136	120	176	190	+ 216			
132	Wm	137	121	177	191	+ 218			
133	Wm	138	122	178	192	+ 220			
134	Wm	139	123	179	193	+ 222			
135	Wm	140	124	180	194	+ 224			
136	Wm	141	125	181	195	+ 226			
137	Wm	142	126	182	196	+ 228			
138	Wm	143	127	183	197	+ 230			
139	Wm	144	128	184	198	+ 232			
140	Wm	145	129	185	199	+ 234			
141	Wm	146	130	186	200	+ 236			
142	Wm	147	131	187	201	+ 238			
143	Wm	148	132	188	202	+ 240			
144	Wm	149	133	189	203	+ 242			
145	Wm	150	134	190	204	+ 244			
146	Wm	151	135	191	205	+ 246			
147	Wm	152	136	192	206	+ 248			
148	Wm	153	137	193	207	+ 250			
149	Wm	154	138	194	208	+ 252			
150	Wm	155	139	195	209	+ 254			
151	Wm	156	140	196	210	+ 256			
152	Wm	157	141	197	211	+ 258			
153	Wm	158	142	198	212	+ 260			
154	Wm	159	143	199	213	+ 262			
155	Wm	160	144	200	214	+ 264			
156	Wm	161	145	201	215	+ 266			
157	Wm	162	146	202	216	+ 268			
158	Wm	163	147	203	217	+ 270			
159	Wm	164	148	204	218	+ 272			
160	Wm	165	149	205	219	+ 274			
161	Wm	166	150	206	220	+ 276			
162	Wm	167	151	207	221	+ 278			
163	Wm	168	152	208	222	+ 280			
164	Wm	169	153	209	223	+ 282			
165	Wm	170	154	210	224	+ 284			
166	Wm	171	155	211	225	+ 286			
167	Wm	172	156	212	226	+ 288			
168	Wm	173	157	213	227	+ 290			
169	Wm	174	158	214	228	+ 292			
170	Wm	175	159	215	229	+ 294			
171	Wm	176	160	216	230	+ 296			
172	Wm	177	161	217	231	+ 298			
173	Wm	178	162	218	232	+ 300			
174	Wm	179	163	219	233	+ 302			
175	Wm	180	164	220	234	+ 304			
176	Wm	181	165	221	235	+ 306			
177	Wm	182	166	222	236	+ 308			
178	Wm	183	167	223	237	+ 310			
179	Wm	184	168	224	238	+ 312			
180	Wm	185	169	225	239	+ 314			
181	Wm	186	170	226	240	+ 316			
182	Wm	187	171	227	241	+ 318			
183	Wm	188	172	228	242	+ 320			
184	Wm	189	173	229	243	+ 322			
185	Wm	190	174	230	244	+ 324			
186	Wm	191	175	231	245	+ 326			
187	Wm	192	176	232	246	+ 328			
188	Wm	193	177	233	247	+ 330			
189	Wm	194	178	234	248	+ 332			
190	Wm	195	179	235	249	+ 334			
191	Wm	196	180	236	250	+ 336			
192	Wm	197	181	237	251	+ 338			
193	Wm	198	182	238	252	+ 340			
194	Wm	199	183	239	253	+ 342			
195	Wm	200	184	240	254	+ 344			
196	Wm	201	185	241	255	+ 346			
197	Wm	202	186	242	256	+ 348			
198	Wm	203	187	243	257	+ 350			
199	Wm	204	188	244	258	+ 352			
200	Wm	205	189	245	259	+ 354			
201	Wm	206	190	246	260	+ 356			
202	Wm	207	191	247	261	+ 358			
203	Wm	208	192	248	262	+ 360			
204	Wm	209	193	249	263	+ 362			
205	Wm	210	194	250	264	+ 364			
206	Wm	211	195	251	265	+ 366			
207	Wm	212	196	252	266	+ 368			
208	Wm	213	197	253	267	+ 370			
209	Wm	214	198	254	268	+ 372			
210	Wm	215	199	255	269	+ 374			
211	Wm	216	200	256	270	+ 376			
212	Wm	217	201	257	271	+ 378			
213	Wm	218	202	258	272	+ 380			
214	Wm	219	203	259	273	+ 382			
215	Wm	220	204	260	274	+ 384			
216	Wm	221	205	261	275	+ 386			
217	Wm	222	206	262	276	+ 388			
218	Wm	223	207	263	277	+ 390			
219	Wm	224	208	264	278	+ 392			
220	Wm	225	209	265	279	+ 394			
221	Wm	226	210	266	280	+ 396			
222	Wm	227	211	267	281	+ 398			
223	Wm	228	212	268	282	+ 400			
224	Wm	229	213	269	283	+ 402			
225	Wm	230	214	270	284	+ 404			
226	Wm	231	215	271	285	+ 406			
227	Wm	232	216	272	286	+ 408			
228	Wm	233	217	273	287	+ 410			
229	Wm	234	218	274	288	+ 412			
230	Wm	235	219	275	289	+ 414			
231	Wm	236	220	276	290	+ 416			
232	Wm	237	221	277	291	+ 418			
233	Wm	238	222	278	292	+ 420			
234	Wm	239	223	279	293	+ 422			
235	Wm	240	224	280	294	+ 424			
236	Wm	241	225	281	295	+ 426			
237	Wm	242	226	282	296	+ 428			
238	Wm	243	227	283	297	+ 430			
239	Wm	244	228	284	298	+ 432			
24									

**Dollars** Commercial Appeal  
 Green Urb Montreal ST

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**A.A.** - Deutsche Marks; **B.F.** - Belgium Francs; **C.** - Canadian Dollars; **D.** - Danish Kroner; **E.** - Euro; **F.** - French Francs; **G.Y.** - Greek Dracmas; **H.** - Hong Kong Dollars; **I.** - Italian Lira; **J.** - Japanese Yen; **K.S.** - Kenyan Shillings; **L.** - Liberian Dollars; **M.** - Maltese Lira; **N.A.** - Not Available; **N.C.** - Not Communicated; **O.** - Omani Rials; **P.** - Pakistan Rupees; **R.** - Rand; **S.** - South African Rand; **T.L.** - Taiwan Dollars; **V.** - Vietnamese Dong; **X.S.** - Swiss Francs; **Z.** - Zimbabwean Dollars

**BE** - Be Divided; **NE** - No Bid; **PS** - Price Set; **PF** - Profit; **PL** - Loss; **PD** - Paid; **PP** - Pre-Paid; **PR** - Premium; **PT** - Post-Tax; **ST** - Stop Time; **TD** - Tax Deductible; **TE** - Tax Exempt; **TR** - Tax Return; **TT** - Taxable; **UT** - Unpaid; **VT** - Value Added; **WT** - Withholding Tax; **XT** - Extraordinary; **YT** - Yield; **ZT** - Zeroed Out

**Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 61359SF for further information.**

Source : Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd.,  
London

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE



## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Holds Above 150 Yen Level

**LONDON** — The dollar ended mainly firmer Wednesday and well above the psychologically important level of 150 yen after early gains led by its advance against the Japanese currency.

Dealers said that trading was dominated by technical factors and was likely to remain so throughout this week.

The dollar ended at 148.20 Deutsche marks, up from 147.05 Tuesday, and at 150.60 yen, nearly one yen higher from its previous close of 149.70.

The U.S. currency also ended higher against the British pound, which closed at \$1.6190, against \$1.6205 Tuesday.

The dollar had risen above the 150-yen mark Tuesday in New York and overnight in Tokyo on expectations of a switch of Japanese funds from yen to dollar investments. Japanese stock and bond prices have been falling in recent weeks.

In London, the dollar failed to breach the resistance levels of 1.487

## London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	Yen
Deutsche mark	148.20	148.20
Swiss franc	1.4870	1.4870
Japanese yen	150.60	150.60
British pound	1.6190	1.6190
French franc	6.5380	6.5380

Source: Reuters

DM and 150.80 yen and fell back. It later tested support at 1.4860 DM and 149.70 yen amid rumors, originating in the United States, of intervention by the West German central bank to stem the dollar's rise. But dealers said there was no evidence of Bundesbank intervention.

In midsession trading in New York, the dollar was narrowly mixed as it continued to recover from a sudden sell-off in the morning that was prompted by the rumor of Bundesbank intervention to sell dollars, dealers said.

As in Europe, most dealers doubted that the Bundesbank had intervened to sell dollars directly,

but some said it might have executed a customer's order to sell dollars against marks.

The dollar was trading at midsession at 1.4810 DM, down from 1.4840 DM at Tuesday's close, and at 150.50 yen, up from 150.35.

Dealers in Europe said that in the absence of new fundamental factors, chart signals still favored the dollar, and that it probably would test the 1.485 DM level again. "But the mood of the market is pretty much that of the holiday season," said one dealer with a British bank. One dealer noted that trading volume was running at about half the level seen on an average day in June.

Attention also focused Wednesday on continuing testimony by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the former National Security Council aide, on the Iran-contra affair.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.4854 DM, up from 1.4838 DM at Tuesday's close, and in Paris at 6.148 French francs, up from 6.125.

## Indonesia Forces Dollar Sell-Off

**JAKARTA** — The Indonesian government has withdrawn massive amounts of rupiah, the local currency, from state banks, forcing a big sell-off of the dollar and sending overnight interbank call money rates as high as 40 percent, bankers said Wednesday.

The government late last week withdrew 800 billion rupiah (\$466 million) in time deposits and other accounts owned by four big state-owned firms. Officials said the move was made to end a speculative rush to exchange rupiah for dollars. The withdrawals prevented state banks from lending rupiah to banks and business speculators who led the rush for dollars. Dollar-bidding, feeding on rumors of devaluation or possible controls, began in May and reached \$1.7 billion.

## U.S. Cash Reserve Rules Eased at Troubled Banks

**WASHINGTON** — Federal regulators have eased the cash reserve requirements for banks operating in economically depressed areas of the United States, signaling concern over the continuing rise in the number of troubled U.S. banks.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency announced Tuesday that, effective immediately, any bank that can demonstrate that it is suffering from an economic downturn rather than bad management will be permitted to let cash reserves fall below the level normally required.

The two agencies also removed limits on how far reserves could drop. They said cash reserve levels would be approved case by case, but that no insolvent bank would be allowed to stay open.

The new rules significantly broaden a policy adopted in March 1986, which regulators called a "workaround" plan intended to help troubled banks in farm and

energy producing states restructure and get rid of bad loans. The new rules apply to banks in any state suffering an economic downturn.

The agencies also added two years to the time limit qualifying banks will have to restore capital to normal levels. Banks now will have to restore capital reserves to 6 percent of assets by Dec. 31, 1995.

Capital, the difference between assets and liabilities, is intended as a cushion against loan losses. Normally, a bank's limit on lending is based on capital reserves. Under the new rules, regulators have said, banks will be able to amortize certain loan losses rather than taking a single, direct loss, which will boost a bank's assets for purposes of calculating how much money it can lend.

The regulators also extended the deadline for eligibility under the new policy to Dec. 31, 1989.

The American Bankers Association, the largest bank trade group, estimated that several thousand banks would be eligible to take advantage of the new rules.

## Computers: Dogfight Heats Up

(Continued from first finance page)

career has been in transportation, and this has probably been one of the most complex transportation problems I have ever worked on."

Five airlines have computer reservation systems. American and United, which began marketing their systems during the 1970s, when they were a few steps ahead of most other airlines in recognizing the potential, dominate the market. According to a report the Department of Justice made in Congress in 1985, American's Sabre system received 46 percent of the revenues from the travel agency market and United's Apollo system received 28 percent — a combined market share of 74 percent.

Eastern Airline's System One and Trans World Airlines' Pars system each had 10 percent of agency revenue in 1985, the study said, and Delta Airline's Data II system had 6 percent.

When Texas Air bought Eastern last year, the crown jewel in the transaction was System One. Building a computer reservation system from scratch is expensive and difficult. Texas Air got its hands on an existing system, as did Northwest Airlines, which paid \$140 million for a half interest in Pars last year. Allegis, which is selling off a number of non-airline subsidiaries in an effort to prevent a takeover, said last month that it also will sell an interest in Apollo.

Texas Air, the largest U.S. airline company, and the parent corporation of Continental and Eastern, dominates the industry in many respects. Its low labor costs have forced other airlines to rewrite their labor agreements, and its deep discounts have set the pace for fare pricing. But in computer reservation systems, Texas Air is the one trying to increase its share in a saturated market.

"Like any other business, when there are profits to be made, it's going to bring other competitors in," said Mr. Kotar. "The money is there, but you have to have critical mass. You have to invest a lot of money" to profit from the systems.

United, for example, has spent \$300 million developing its system.

"There's not any unplowed ground out there for the new farmer, so the new farmer is going to have to take away somebody else's ground," said Joe Stroop, a spokesman for American Airlines.

Texas Air has been plowing that ground aggressively, offering incentives to switch to System One and helping travel agents who want to switch by either buying out the agency's system or by helping the agency to litigate.

System One is involved in 10 cases in which travel agents and either American or United are litigating over how much the agency owes the airline for canceling a contract before the expiration date.

"There's not any unplowed ground out there for the new farmer, so the new farmer is going to have to take away somebody else's ground."

— Joe Stroop, spokesman for American Airlines

## As Workers Fight Dismissals, World Bank Debt Role Falters

By Peter T. Kilborn  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Employees of the World Bank, lashing back at the bank's American president, have brought a class action suit against the institution to delay the dismissals of hundreds of economists and other highly skilled professionals, the dismissals of hundreds more and job changes for most.

The complaint, disclosed Tuesday by Washington lawyers for the employee-elected Staff Association, is the most serious challenge yet to an all-encompassing, \$100 million reorganization by Barber B. Conable Jr.

A former Republican congressman from New York, Mr. Conable has been president of the World Bank since July 1986.

Jacques de Groote, a Belgian who is one of the bank's 12 executive directors, also has challenged the plan in a complaint to Mr. Conable that has been widely circulated. Several senior officials

have resigned despite the bank's expressed desire that they stay. Because employees are preoccupied with defending their jobs, the bank's principal business of providing loans to developing countries is languishing, according to senior management of the bank as well as other employees.

The reorganization was aimed in part at making the bank more efficient as it expands its role in managing world debt.

cessing loans to developing countries is languishing, according to senior management of the bank as well as other employees.

The complaint brought by the Staff Association was filed before an institution of the bank known as the Administrative Tribunal, which is made up of attorneys of seven member countries and is independent of the bank's management.

With a payroll exceeding 6,000, the World Bank is one of Washington's largest bureaucracies. Most of its personnel are well-educated, and 75 percent are non-U.S. origin.

In its 1987 fiscal year, which ended June 30, the bank lent \$17.6 billion, \$1.3 billion more than in 1986. On Tuesday, the bank's board approved an administration

Washington firm of Sloan, Lehrer & Ruiz, which represents the employees.

"Nobody's pulling the debt plan together," said C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics in Washington, one of several research organizations that has been receiving inquiries from economists at the bank. "It's been a year, and all I can see is reorganization."

The reorganization plan establishes four senior vice presidents in place of two. The senior vice presidents appoint their immediate subordinates, who then pick their own, and the process continues, in a cascading process through the bank hierarchy.

"The scheme is tainted by the system of subjective choice," the complaint filed by the employee association says. "The bank's management has ordered the elimination of 390 positions and has set aside \$101.3 million for severance pay, pensions and other purposes of the reorganization such as retraining."

## NatWest Wins Court Suit In U.S. Securities Case

By Nathaniel C. Nash  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — A U.S. appeals court has upheld a Federal Reserve Board decision to allow banks to offer both investment advice and brokerage services to institutional or wealthy clients.

The ruling Tuesday was the first major decision written by Judge Robert H. Bork since he was nominated last week for the Supreme Court.

A three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia unanimously denied a petition by the Securities Industry Association seeking to overturn the 1986 Fed approval of an application by the National Westminster Bank of London to offer both brokerage services and investment advice through a subsidiary of its U.S. holding company, NatWest Holdings Inc.

The services would only be offered to institutional clients — banks, pension funds and corporations with assets exceeding \$5 million — and individual clients with a net worth of \$5 million.

The case was the first dealing with a leading bank trying to offer both types of services. Specifically, the judges ruled that the NatWest plan does not violate a 50-year-old law separating commercial banking from investment banking.

A similar application by Manufacturers Hanover lowering the net worth threshold to \$1 million is pending. Other banks are expected to propose similar plans.

## Wednesday's OTC Prices

MAJOR PRICES as of 3 P.M. New York Time  
For The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in '86 High Low 3 P.M. Ctr. Vol.

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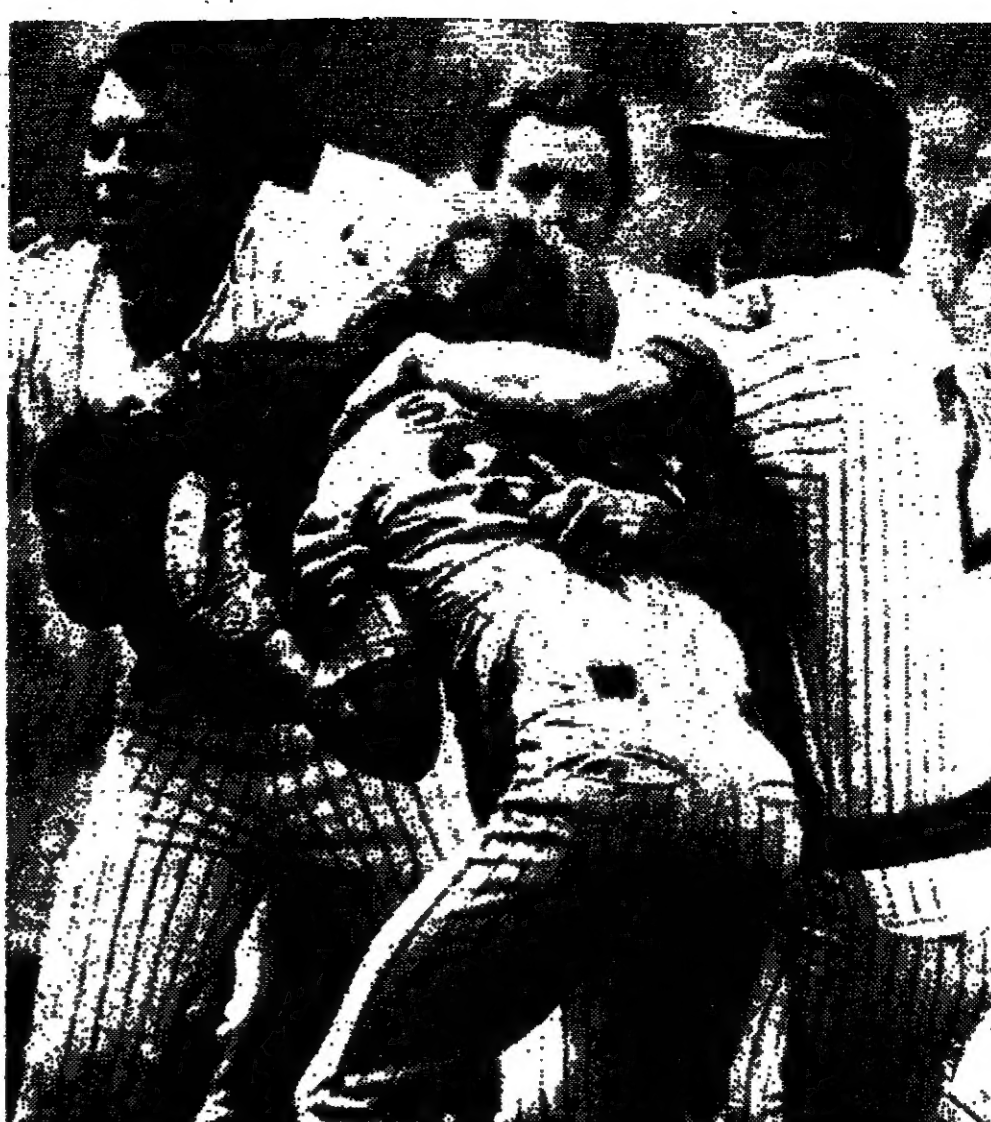




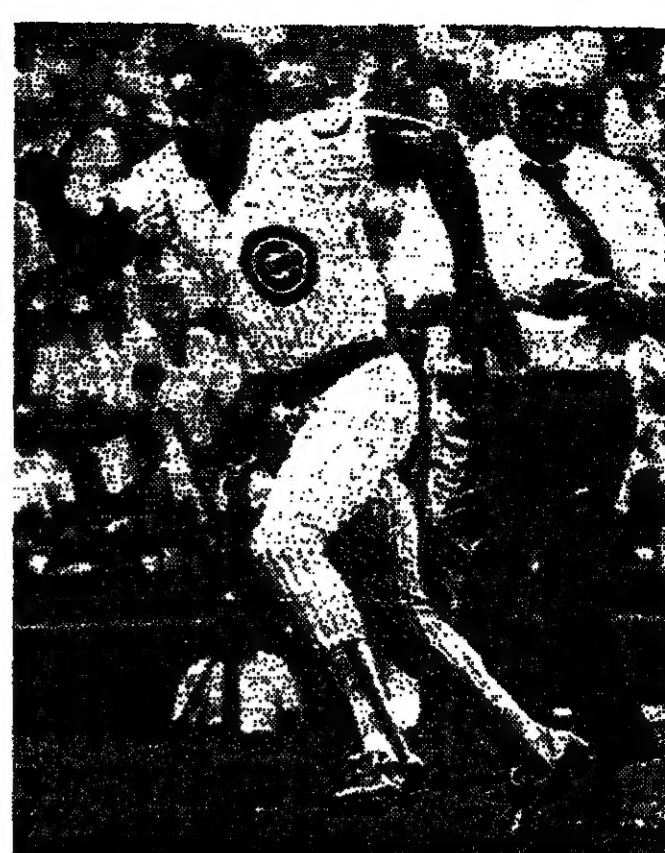
## SPORTS



John Sauer/The Associated Press



Bob Seider/Reuters-United Press International



Bob Seider/Reuters-United Press International

## A Hot Afternoon at Wrigley Field

After Eric Show hit Andre Dawson in the face with a third-inning pitch (far left), the San Diego pitcher was set upon (center) by a swarm of angry Chicago Cubs, among them Leon Durham, left, and John Vukovich. Dawson, who in the first inning had hit his third home run in two days against the Padres, was understandably dazed — he would need 21 stitches inside and outside his mouth — but when he got up (above), he got up sprinting. Show, who by then had found a little running room of his own, wisely opted for the sanctuary of the San Diego dugout.

## The NHL's Got a Little Drinking Problem

By Julie Carr

**LOS ANGELES** — Bob Probert, 22, plays left wing for the Detroit Red Wings. With a reputation for aggressiveness, he is one of his team's toughest enforcers.

He has been arrested three times since April for impaired driving. He has been convicted of assaulting a police officer in a bar. He has been thrown out of an alcohol rehabilitation center, whose director said, "He's just going through the motions."

Probert's drinking has led to his being sent to the minors and a suspension by the Red Wings. It has led to the suspension of his driver's license and to fines by his team and a Canadian court.

Is he a rarity in the National Hockey League? Not really. Although NHL officials deny a serious problem, the records indicate otherwise.

A week after he was traded to St. Louis from the New York Rangers in late May, veteran forward Tony McKelvey, 29, was stopped in Buffalo, New York, at 2:20 A.M. for speeding and run-

ning a red light. He was charged with driving while intoxicated after a breath test indicated his blood-alcohol level was .13. The legal limit in New York is .10.

• Jamie Macoua, a five-year defenseman with the Calgary Flames, lost control of his sports car at 2 A.M. on May 12, crossing three lanes, jumping a divider and going head-on into opposing traffic. His car skidded on a concrete divider and flipped, pinning Macoua's left arm. It took 40 minutes to pry him loose. Macoua suffered head injuries and severe cuts, and half of an ear had to be sewn back on.

A blood test showed Macoua's blood-alcohol level at higher than .08, the legal limit. He was charged with drunken driving but pleaded guilty to a lesser charge of dangerous driving and was fined \$1,000. It is uncertain whether he will ever regain the full use of his arm. He is 25.

• Miklosa Fryer of the Toronto Maple Leafs, began last season in a Toronto jail after failing a roadside sobriety check. Found guilty of impaired driving, the 27-year-old Czechoslovak lost his driving privileges for two years.

• In February 1986, Jim Craig, the goalie for the 1980 U.S. Olympic hockey team who never quite made it in the NHL, was arrested for drunken driving and speeding outside Boston. In 1982, Craig had been found innocent of vehicular homicide after an accident in which a woman was killed.

• Pelle Lindbergh of the Philadelphia Flyers was the NHL's best goalie two years ago. Early one Sunday morning, he and two passengers left an after-hours bar in New Jersey and got into Lindbergh's sports car. Traveling at more than 80 mph (128 kph), he

slammed it into a concrete wall. Tests showed he was drunk; his blood-alcohol level was .24, more than twice New Jersey's legal limit. A few days later Lindbergh, 26, was pronounced brain dead.

• In January 1984, Craig MacTavish, who was in his fourth season as a center for the Boston Bruins, was involved in an accident that killed a man. MacTavish, then 25, was charged with drunken driving, driving to endanger and operating without a license. He pleaded guilty to vehicular homicide and was sentenced to a year in prison without possibility of parole. He later signed as a free agent with the Edmonton Oilers, where he has played the last two seasons.

• Another Oiler, forward Dave Hunter, was jailed last year after a third DUI conviction. He was sentenced to four months, but the term was reduced to 28 days after an appeal. Serving seven days, Hunter missed four games.

"What will it take to get [NHL officials'] attention?" asked Derek Sanderson, a nine-year

commercial time during the Stanley Cup finals was for beer. Breweries also sponsor hockey awards and generally seem to exert substantial influence around the league.

"I can see where someone makes that case about conflict of interest," said Sommer. "To come out strongly against alcohol doesn't fly in the face of what [the NHL] is doing. It's not an easy problem, but it is a problem. To deny it is not right."

Again, the league doesn't agree. Said Ziegler: "I've never had anyone in the business come up to me and ask about a conflict. The only time I've ever had that question posed is in the press."

It is a common practice in hockey, as in many other sports, to provide beer in the locker room after games. Ziegler said the Kings stock it because players are thirsty and need to replace fluids after a game (this despite medical evidence that alcohol does not help to replenish the body with fluids).

Sommer says that when he began playing, beer was considered a

nor has the players' association sought to help him.

And when the post-season and rehabilitation came into conflict, hockey won. The Red Wings, fighting to stay alive in the playoffs, pulled Probert from a rehabilitation center in Windsor, Ontario, to play.

Now that the season's over, management has asked him to seek treatment again. He isn't sure what he'll do. He recently told a team official that he didn't want to return to the center, that he was not convinced he had a problem.

"Bobby does have one," said Detroit's Jacques Demers, the NHL coach of the year. "He has not recognized it. We knew there was a problem last year. He continuously got into car wrecks and had run-ins with the law."

The Red Wings assigned an assistant coach, Colin Campbell, to watch Probert, to make sure he went home and did not drink. Team captain Steve Yzerman tested Probert's drinks to make sure Probert was drinking nothing stronger than club soda.

Nothing worked. On Dec. 19

Bob Probert, congratulated on a playoff goal by teammates Gerard Gallant and Steve Yzerman.

Bob Probert, congratulated on a playoff goal by teammates Gerard Gallant and Steve Yzerman.

Just get players to talk to me, that's all I told the NHL to do. Go talk to Derek, get the information. They didn't want it. Geez, that'd be admitting there's a problem.

— Derek Sanderson, a former pro who underwent drug and alcohol treatment.

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former pro who went through drug and alcohol treatment. "It will have to take five guys dying in one car wreck. It's a time bomb waiting to go off."

The NHL has taken a strong stance against drug use, which has been only an infrequent problem. But it has no policy about alcohol abuse, although players' drinking is an established tradition.

It is believed that hockey has escaped the cocaine problems of other sports because a majority of its players are from rural areas. Says Rogie Vachon, general manager of the Los Angeles Kings: "I don't see many farmers trying coke."

The league is run by officials from a generation that shuns drugs but understands social drinking, officials who often are financially tied to team-owning breweries. Alcohol advertising is important to the sport's financial stability. While there is no evidence of a conflict of interest, the appearance of one is there.

President John Ziegler and others in the NHL argue that they can't legislate against something that isn't illegal. Glen Sommer, assistant general manager of the Minnesota North Stars and a recovering alcoholic, wishes they'd see it another way. "Alcohol should be treated exactly as drugs," said Sommer. "There isn't any difference. We're talking about mood-altering substances. It's chemical abuse."

The league's tacit message is that a little drinking is all right, but no drugs.

Two NHL teams are owned by breweries — Carling-O'Keefe is the majority stockholder of the Quebec Nordiques and Molson's the Montreal Canadiens. Twenty percent of ESPN-TV's

good way for young players to gain weight. Beer was a "healthy" drink, packed with carbohydrates. "It's tradition," he said. "It was just done. When we got to training camp, the next minute we were in the bar. We never thought about doing anything else after practice or after games. In any time, there wasn't anything but beer."

"Hockey players get started in that kind of environment. We were told that beer wouldn't hurt you, that you'd sweat it out the next day. The hard stuff is bad for your legs. We believed that."

"Why is there a drinking problem in the NHL?" said Sanderson, a Canadian. "Canadians. The majority are Canadian. Most players come from small towns. They start [drinking] in junior. It's the macho ethic. Drugs are for low-lives. Drinking is acceptable."

Although beer remains in most locker rooms, team buses and planes, some clubs have acted: Minnesota, largely at Sommer's urging, has removed beer from the locker room at home.

• Detroit, perhaps in deference to Probert, refrained from marketing champagne as it advanced in the playoffs.

• Philadelphia pulled beer out of the locker room after Lindbergh's death.

But those are the exceptions. Said Sommer: "Some hockey people say, 'I'd rather see them have a few beers here than go out to a public place. But they go out to bars anyway. What the players are doing is getting a good start.'"

Probert began drinking when he was 16, the year his father died, and he continued drinking through junior and minor-league hockey. Since joining the NHL, he has not been ordered to straighten up by league officials,

the Wings suspended Probert indefinitely after he was charged with drunken driving. On Dec. 23, having missed two games, he was reinstated. "This is definitely his last chance," Demers said at the time.

Sanderson said he ran through \$4.5 million in his career before he stopped drinking and using drugs. He said that never, in the nine seasons that he went from team to team, did any player, coach or team official talk to him about his alcohol or drug use. "If I was sober on the ice, that's all that mattered to them," he said. "They just kept trying to protect the problem."

"I went through 13 different detox centers. I'd go in and say, 'I'm just going to drink wine,' and boom — another detox. Then I'd go in and say, 'I'm just going to drink beer,' and boom — another detox. Then I'd go in and say, 'I'm just going to smoke grass,' and boom — another detox."

Sanderson has offered his expertise, without charge, to the NHL. It was refused. "Just get players to talk to me, that's all I told the NHL to do," he said. "Get the answers, go talk to Derek, get the information. They didn't want it. Geez, that'd be admitting there's a problem."

"They said they didn't think there is a problem. They took it to the players' union and the player reps said there wasn't a problem. What's the No. 1 sign of alcoholism? Denial."

Ziegler said the league has an alcohol-information program that is available to all teams. "To the extent that there is a societal problem, we are not immune," he said. "But I don't see it as a hockey problem. I'm a believer in self-change. I can't set a rule that says, 'Don't drink.'"

## Cubs Defeat Padres—in Beanball—7-5

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**CHICAGO** — Baseball showed its ugly side at beautiful Wrigley Field on Tuesday. Andre Dawson was hit in the face by a third-inning pitch from San Diego's Eric Show, triggering a benches-clearing brawl and subsequent retaliation by Chicago pitchers. The Cubs won, 7-5. Dawson, who in the first inning had hit his 24th home run of the

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

year, sustained lacerations of the left lip — he needed 21 stitches inside and outside his mouth — and a contusion of the left cheekbone.

Dawson was struck following a homer by Paul Nieve; as he hit the dirt, Rick Sutcliffe bolted out of the Chicago dugout and went for Show, and players from both teams poured onto the field. Dawson, who had homered twice against San Diego on Monday, remained face-down on the ground for nearly a minute, but when he got up he went after Show and another melee broke out.

Dawson and Sutcliffe were ejected, as was teammate Manny Tillo. Starting pitcher Greg Maddux and Manager Gene Michael were tossed in the fourth inning, when Maddux hit Benito Santiago with a pitch, and winner Scott Sanderson and coach Johnny Oates were ejected in the eighth when Sanderson threw a pitch behind Chris Brown.

Show was given a warning, but was taken out of the game after hitting his fist during the brawl. Mets 6, Braves 2; Mets 5, Braves 1. In Atlanta, Terry Leach improved to 8-0, setting a club record for consecutive victories at the start of a season, as New York started its

doubleheader sweep. In the nightcap, winner Ron Darling ended a 2½-month slide during which he was 0-6 with eight no-decisions.

Expos 2, Astros 0: In Houston, Bob Sebra drove in his first major-league run with a second-inning single and pitched a five-hitter for his third consecutive complete game and first shutout of the season.

Cardinals 5, Dodgers 4: In St. Louis, Jack Clark singled in Tom Lawless from second base with one out in the 10th to give the Cardinals a doubleheader sweep. In the opener, Ozzie Smith scored the game-winner on Los Angeles' third straight error of the seventh inning.

Pirates 6, Giants 4: In Pittsburgh,

Jim Morrison's two-run homer in the 12th beat San Francisco.

Phillies 10, Reds 8: In Cincinnati, Luis Aguayo's two-run 10th-inning double completed Philadelphia's rally from an 8-1 deficit.

Yankees 12, Twins 7: In the American League, in New York, Cleveland's Wade Boggs singled home a run in a seven-run seventh and capped a five-run eighth with a three-run home run, rallying the Yankees past Minnesota.

Blue Jays 6, Rangers 2: In Toronto, Tony Fernandez hit his two-run double and Jim Clancy won for only the second time in his last nine starts.

White Sox 9, Orioles 3: In Baltimore, Carlton Fisk drove in four

runs with a two-run homer and a double as Chicago handed the Orioles their 31st defeat in 37 games.

Indians 6, Royals 4: In Cleveland, Joe Carter hit a two-run home run just inside the left-field foul pole off Dan Quisenberry with one out in the ninth to beat Kansas City.

Mariners 9, Brewers 5: In Seattle, Dave Valle's two-run homer highlighted a four-run first that started the Mariners past Milwaukee.

Angels 9, Red Sox 4: In Anaheim, California, Jack Howell and Bob Boone drove in three runs each to pace California's rout of Boston.

4 Tigers 6, Athletics 4: In Oakland, California, Bill Madlock homered and drove in three runs to help Detroit end the Athletics' winning streak at three. (AP, UPI)

## SCOREBOARD

## Baseball

## Tuesday's Line Scores

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota 300 200-12 7 2  
New York 300 200-12 7 2  
Houston 300 200-12 7 2  
Los Angeles 300 200-12 7 2  
Pittsburgh 300 200-12 7 2  
Seattle 300 200-12 7 2  
Texas 300 200-12 7 2  
Toronto 300 200-12 7 2  
Washington 300 200-12 7 2  
White Sox 300 200-12 7 2

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 300 200-12 7 2  
Baltimore 300 200-12 7 2  
Boston 300 200-12 7 2  
Cincinnati 300 200-12 7 2  
Cleveland 300 200-12 7 2  
Detroit 300 200-12 7 2  
Houston 300 200-12 7 2  
Los Angeles 300 200-12 7 2  
Milwaukee 300 200-12 7 2  
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Philadelphia 300 200-12 7 2  
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San Diego 300 200-12 7 2  
St. Louis 300 200-12 7 2  
Texas 300 200-12 7 2  
Toronto 300 200-12 7 2  
Washington 300 200-12 7 2  
White Sox 300 200-12 7 2

## Major League Standings

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division  
New York 47 32 411  
Toronto 47 32 411  
Detroit 47 32 411  
Minnesota 47 32 411  
Boston 47 32 411  
Baltimore 47 32 411  
Cleveland 47 32 411

## West Division

Seattle 47 32 411  
Los Angeles 47 32 411  
California 47 32 411  
Texas 47 32 411  
Houston 47 32 411  
San Diego 47 32 411  
Oakland 47 32 411

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division  
St. Louis 47 32 411  
New York 47 32 411  
Philadelphia 47 32 411  
Cincinnati 47 32 411  
Pittsburgh 47 32 411  
Houston 47 32 411  
San Diego 47 32 411  
Los Angeles 47 32 411  
Milwaukee 47 32 411  
Atlanta 47 32 411  
Washington 47 32 411  
Baltimore 47 32 411  
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Minnesota 47 32 411  
Toronto 47 32 411

## West Division

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Baltimore 300 200-12 7 2  
Cleveland 300 200-12 7 2

## Tour de France

## EIGHTH STAGE

(Troyes to Epinal-Sous-Semur)  
(205.5 kilometers/127.7 miles)

1. Jean-Paul van Poppel, Netherlands, 5 hours, 23 minutes, 31 seconds

2. Michel Vanthouren, Belgium, same time

3. Jozsef Csikos, Hungary, 54:12.1

4. Bruno Willems, France, 54:12.1

5. Jozsef Csikos, Hungary, 54:12.1



## ART BUCHWALD

## Framing the Constitution

WASHINGTON — I went up to Philadelphia to join in the celebration of the 200th birthday of the U.S. Constitution. It's an event that many people in the country are paying attention to, particularly since Jimmy and Tammy Bakker are celebrating their wedding anniversary, and gaining all the headlines.

It's amazing how little we know about the Constitution.

For example, I found out that Independence Hall was originally constructed by the William Penn Insurance Company, and the Liberty Bell was rung every time a horse and carriage went over a cliff. The insurance company agreed to loan their property to the sovereign states on the condition that it would get to write Medicaid policies if a nation was ever born.

This is not known: The first Constitution was written as a TV sitcom for Bill Cosby. After all three networks turned it down, the writers decided to sell it to the United States as a possible blueprint for the law of the land.

This is not known: The second version of the Constitution was shrouded by a young secretary who worked for a Colonel North on George Washington's National Security staff. When asked why she did it, the secretary said, "Ollie told me that sometimes there are things higher than the written law."

This was the smoking gun that Congress had been looking for and they demanded North testify.

It is not generally known, but Ollie said, "You can't call me as a witness because there is no Constitution that says you have the right to."

The convention delegates immediately passed a Constitution which they proudly showed to North. He read it and said, "I'll take this one here."

"What are you taking?" Alexander Hamilton wanted to know.

"The Fifth Amendment. The founding fathers wouldn't want me to incriminate myself, would they?"

Rufus King, the delegate from Massachusetts, was furious. "Who's the wise guy who inserted the Fifth?" he asked.

"I did," said Robert Morris of Pennsylvania. "But there is a loophole. We can always make North testify by giving him limited immunity."

"Aw," said Charles Pinckney of South Carolina, "this Constitution is full of loopholes. I'll vote for capital punishment and we'll hang North on the square. It's the kind of thing they would do in Philadelphia."

"The Constitution says you can't do that," said James McHenry of Maryland. "Where is the Constitution?"

"It's gone!" someone yelled.

"I know nothing about it," said George Washington. "But if someone on my staff took it I'm sure he had a very good reason."

It is not widely known, but Roger Sherman of Connecticut came stomping in and cried, "I have just found out where the Constitution is. It's in a numbered bank account in Switzerland."

"What is it doing there?"

"It was deposited by General Secord, who has been selling guns to the Indians."

"Let's go through Secord's house and find the number."

"We can't. That's unlawful search and seizure."

"Why did we put unlawful search and seizure into the Constitution?"

"Because we needed some boilerplate for the first page."

Her hair is out short as a boy's, and she has a big swatch of gray in it, right up front. Her eyes are dark, and she has a serious way about her. "The first thing you've got to believe in is yourself," she says, and from the serious way she intones it — almost like a mantra — you know there was a long time, between there and here, when she didn't.

And then, "I think it had to wait." She means her new album. It's called "Recently," and it took her eight years to get a label. The label, Gold Castle Records, has

already successfully resurrected Peter, Paul and Mary.

"I'll tell you this, I wasn't going to be somebody's damn retread," Baez says. On the new album she does a U2 number, a Dire Straits song, a gospel tune recorded with an 80-voice choir. She's also made a video to promote it. Somehow that seems really warping.

"It's much riper now," she says, and suddenly she is smiling broadly, as if wanting you to know that although she is talking about the one — her voice — she is really speaking about the other — her life — and the price she has paid for both in between. "A little more autumnal, maybe. The very high register isn't really there any more. The soprano there, you could say, but not the sweet, little, pure girl soprano you might remember from 30 years ago."

Part of her problem, she says, was that we always had her wrong. She wasn't the Virgin Mary at all. (In her book, she tells of a decade with "Judas," that is, Fidel Castro, and also a lesbian relationship with a companion-secretary named Kim.)

If you didn't know who she was now, if you only glimpsed her as you passed by the table, or maybe saw her stepping off an elevator, you might think to yourself: I'll betcha some very hip executive for a cosmetics firm.

She was 18 when she stepped into the pre-narcotic pop American night at the 1959 Newport Folk Festival. She had learned how to flutter her voice by singing in the shower in her parents' home and bobbing her index finger up and down her throat.

An old folkie named Bob Gibson brought her up on stage that night at Newport. People were going off for coffee. She and Gibson had earlier met and sung at the Gate of Horn club in Chicago. They sang "Jordan River." Suddenly it was as if a bell had just rung in a schoolyard of memory.

Three years later, at 21, Joan Baez was on the cover of Time magazine. Nothing to it. She was right in the eye of the revolution. "Anything called a hootenanny ought to be shot on sight, but the whole country is having one."

Joan Baez is 46 and has a teenage son named Gabe working in construction this summer. Phil Ochs is dead, and Dylan is, well, Dylan, the Sphinx of our time, and the new Madonna — she of the glitter and wiggy costumes and bad-mannered husband — is in the midst of a world tour.

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## Joan Baez: Stranger in Her Own Land

By Paul Hendrickson  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The last time she saw Dylan, her old sidekick, everything between them was ashes and sand. This was years ago and they were on a European tour, and so finally she went to his room to tell him she was leaving.

She kissed his pale, sweaty forehead. He came to — and then tried grab hold of her.

So long, Robert, she said.

"You don't wanna hang around and maybe do sumpin' together later?"

"You mean sing?"

"Yeah, do sumpin' together."

"Naw, I don't think so, Bob. Not that way. I wanted to do it right, you know, but it didn't work out. Maybe some other time. I gotta go."

"That's too bad. You bin enjoyin' yourself?"

"Yeah, Bob. It's been my favorite tour in the world."

This dialogue can be found on Page 250 of "A and a Voice to Sing With," Joan Baez's new book about her much-lived life and times.

"Yes, and you should see what got left on the cutting-room floor about Bobby," she says.

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